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### EXPORT TRADE.

THE Publisher of the C. & D. has compiled some striking figures about the exports of British-manufactured goods by the drug and allied trades during 1901. He shows that the values were as follows:—

	£
Aërated waters .. .. .	145,397
Brushware .. .. .	155,281
Candles .. .. .	432,707
Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations... .. .	8,942,109
Confectionery, jams, vinegar, and sauces .. .. .	1,539,674
Glass bottles .. .. .	440,710
Indiarubber-manufactures .. .. .	1,086,841
Paints and materials... .. .	2,009,572
Salt .. .. .	509,769
Seed oil .. .. .	1,157,574
Soap .. .. .	999,420

These do not include perfumery, varnishes, and other druggists' goods not separately enumerated, nor 3,885,242l. worth of colonial and foreign produce of kindred character also exported in 1901. This is in connection with the Merchant Shippers' Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on March 8. We strongly advise all dealers and manufacturers of these classes of goods to insert announcements of them in the Issue. Instructions as to announcements should be sent as early as possible to The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### Summary.

FURTHER particulars of the Cape Town exhibition will be found on p. 281.

MR. WALTER HILLS succeeds Mr. Martindale on the Poisons Committee (p. 267).

MR. JESSE BOOT'S aims as regards his managers and staff are formulated in a speech on p. 260.

A THIRD PART of the poisons schedule seems to be in the potential state. See the note on p. 267.

MR. HENRY O'CONNOR has been appointed a pharmaceutical assistants' examiner in Ireland (p. 259).

THE names of those who passed the Apothecaries' Assistants' examination last month are given on p. 251.

GOOD HINTS on the preparation of glycerin of starch and collodion by Mr. W. B. Cowie are printed on p. 269.

PLYMOUTH JUNIORS are waking up and have resolved to take more interest in what the Seniors are doing for them (p. 269).

THIS week's South African News shows that confidence and trade are reviving in the Colonies in a remarkable manner (p. 281).

THERE are fewer chemists in Great Britain now in proportion to the population than have been recorded since 1871 (p. 263).

LORD ABERURY'S Early-closing Bill is briefly summarised on p. 262, and it is suggested that chemists' associations should petition in favour of it.

THE new regulations as to the practice of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy in the Transvaal are given in full on p. 281, and some comments on p. 265.

PLATINUM POINTS on dental instruments are apt to become brittle. Professor Hartley explained why to the Chemical Society last week (p. 268).

J. ISLIP AND HENRY HEATH are men who have ordered goods from chemists without paying for them. Facsimiles of their letters are given on p. 284.

SOME DRUGGISTS in the North of Ireland seem to be working hand in hand with doctors in back shop consultation business, and pharmacists do not like it (p. 259).

THE President of the Local Government Board declines to supply Government vaccine-lymph for sale, as he considers private ventures equal to the occasion (p. 262).

BRITISH trade during January was fairly good, but the official returns are chiefly interesting because they show for the first time the figures for quinine imported and exported (p. 266).

SOME doctors think it does not accord with professional etiquette to put their names and addresses on their poison-labels. The police might convince them to the contrary (p. 263).

MR. HALL EDWARDS has lectured to the Midland Pharmaceutical Association on his x-ray experience in South Africa. Our report is illustrated with interesting photographs (p. 283).

THE condition of the pharmaceutical registers at the end of 1901 is summarised on p. 257. We note the names of students of the Society who have reached their majority as such (p. 267).

THE POISONS COMMITTEE has adjourned until March. The packet poison people are getting doleful about the fate of their venture when it comes before the House of Commons (p. 267).

THE THREE MEN, Bedding, Hodges, and Lea, who obtained druggists' goods from wholesalers and manufacturers without paying for them, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment (p. 252).

APPRECIATIONS of the late Mr. Martindale bulked largely in the Pharmaceutical Council proceedings this week (p. 256). "X-rayser" adds his word of praise (p. 263), and the Bradford Association has passed a vote of condolence (p. 270).

THE Prince of Wales was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society last week and afterwards complimented Sir Wm. Crookes on his lecture, in which he brought his old radiant matter and radiant energy observations up to date and into line with the ionic hypothesis (p. 268).

FLUCTUATIONS in the markets are fairly numerous this week, but mostly slight. Among the articles tending upwards are castor oil, insect-flowers, quinine, shellac, crude camphor, and glycerin. Menthol, thymol, lemon oil, Cochin ginger, and cream of tartar are all easier inclined. Cinchona was steady in auction (p. 277).

TWO North London chemists, who were summoned for selling methylated-soap liniment, have won the day because it was not methylated (p. 271). In an article on p. 264 we show how the Riche and Bady test may have misled the public analyst, and Mr. J. Slinger Ward has favoured us with interesting analytical data.

## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, February 18, and the samples will be put on the following day.

Reports from students will be received up to Saturday, March 1. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

A woman named Eliza Johnson died from syncope in the shop of Mr. Pollard, chemist and druggist, Westgate, Wakefield, on February 10.

At Thames Police Court on February 7 two men were charged with stealing and receiving amongst other things 31 tablets of Pears' soap.

In an explosion which occurred on February 6 at the Central Higher Grade School, Hull, the chemistry teacher, Mr. F. R. Upton, was injured.

East Sussex County Council on February 11 appointed Mr. Samuel Allinson Woodhead, B.Sc., as district analyst under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

At West London Police Court on February 8, Archibald James Scott Stewart, chemist's assistant, secured discharge of an order of maintenance on account of his wife's adultery.

Two plate-glass windows at the pharmacy of Mr. H. A. Elliott, chemist and druggist, High Street, Evesham, were smashed on February 3 by a horse backing into the shop-front.

An *employee* at Hardshaw Brook Chemical-works, St. Helens, was terribly burnt on February 7 by a spark from his pipe igniting his clothing, which was impregnated with chlorate of potash.

At Dudley County Court on February 6, James Hough, of Wall Heath, was awarded 2*l.* and costs against Messrs. Chance & Hunt (Limited), chemical manufacturers, in respect of damages to a horse and harness.

Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. have decided to grant twelve days' pay to all *employees* who qualify for a seven days' holiday, the conditions being that not more than three days during the year must be lost by a workman's own neglect.

Rudolph Chiffman (35), described as an "American drug-merchant," was fined 5*s.* at Marylebone Police Court on February 10 for being disorderly in Edgware Road. His wife, who was summoned for a like offence, was discharged.

Robert Banning, mineral-water manufacturer, was fined 5*l.* and costs by the Birmingham Magistrates on February 6 for selling a bottle of mineral water to which the trade-mark of R. White & Sons (Limited), of Camberwell, S.E., was applied.

Boots (Limited) and Cater, Stoffell & Fortt (Limited), Bath, intimate that they intend to continue early-closing on Thursdays as hitherto. This is in consequence of some firms having altered their early-closing day from Thursday to Saturday.

On February 6 a refuse-mound at the Oldbury Alkali Works of Messrs. Chance & Hunt (Limited), suddenly gave way, doing serious damage to property in the neighbourhood. The mound was some twenty or thirty yards high, and it is computed that hundreds of tons of refuse fell against the houses. No lives were lost.

James Cottrill, brewer's engineer, was remanded at Manchester on February 11 on a charge of maliciously destroying a vat of beer. The prisoner was dismissed from the Swan Brewery, and it is alleged that he put a quantity of red lead in a vat containing 40 barrels. The contamination was discovered while the beer was being run off.

On Tuesday, February 11, the students of the Leeds College of Pharmacy had a day off. Starting at 10 A.M. for East Keswick, they studied practical botany on the way, under the direction of the principal, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, F.R.S. After their arrival at the Wellington they had a football match, the team captained by Mr. Taylor beating that of Mr. Reynolds by ten goals to five. After tea an impromptu smoking-concert and whist-drive were followed by an exciting "cake-walk."

A novel rating-point has been raised at Sleaford by the assessment of traders for permanent advertisements exhibited on other than their own business-premises. At a meeting of the Sleaford Traders' Association on February 10 it was reported that, in the opinion of counsel, the practice is illegal. There was a consensus of opinion amongst those present that the person upon whose property the advertisement was exhibited should be rated, and it was resolved to send a representation to the rating authorities in these terms.

At the Manchester Assizes on February 7, Edward Fawthorp obtained 30*l.* damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution from Arthur Thorley, who with his brother carries on business as wholesale druggists at Pendleton under the style of Cauley & Co. Plaintiff had formerly been a traveller in the service of the defendant's firm, but left and commenced business on his own account. Defendant then caused plaintiff to be arrested on charges of embezzlement. He was tried at the Salford Quarter Sessions, and acquitted.

### The Chemist-Optician.

Mr. J. R. Cornish, chemist and druggist, and Fellow of the Spectacle-makers' Company, St. Anne's Road, South Tottenham, lectured on February 5 to the Tottenham School Board teachers on "Children's Eyesight." After explaining the structure of the eye, Mr. Cornish called attention to the common forms of defective eyesight. Hyperopia is a natural defect in nearly all young children, but it is generally outgrown as the child develops. Myopia, on the other hand, is rare in children, but comes on in the early teens with disastrous consequences to health if not corrected by proper glasses. Defect of sight may easily be mistaken by school teachers for dullness of intellect. Mr. Cornish pointed out that the staff at ophthalmic hospitals is overburdened by the large number of eye-testing cases presented, which bears out our contention that there is plenty of scope for chemists as opticians. There are many people who would not go to hospitals to have their eyes tested if the local chemists were competent to undertake the work.

### Football.

The match played at Wormholt Farm on February 8 between London College of Pharmacy F.C. and the United Amateurs F.C. resulted in a win for the London College by 4 goals to nil.

Metropolitan College F.C. v. Muter's College F.C.—The second meeting between these teams took place on February 8 at Shepherd's Bush, and ended in a win for the Metros. by



3 goals to 1. A special feature of the game was the good work and fine centring by the wing forwards for the winners.

#### Apothecaries Assistants' Examination.

The following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines at the examination held last month:—N. Barnby, C. W. Bayley, A. H. Best, E. S. Best, H. E. Bywater, K. Cavanagh, C. M. Cleveland, M. G. Copestake, K. S. Costello, S. Dale, D. Drury, A. H. Esden, S. W. Fitzgerald, E. M. Griffiths, C. McG. Hall, W. Hill, E. M. Horwood, E. K. Hughes, C. L. Jones, I. Kelly, I. Martin, A. M. Maynard, E. McMullen, E. M. Phillips, E. McL. Scott, M. J. Scott, B. Sibley, M. E. Sills, M. H. Smyth, G. E. G. Stevens, K. Sturrock, W. J. Sunman, J. A. Topping, E. Tyson, M. S. Woodfin. The Society in this list pays no attention to whether the individuals named are male or female.

#### Censuring the "Surgery Assistant."

At an inquest held at Hackney on February 10 on the body of Mrs. Mahalah Scott, the husband said deceased had not been well for eighteen months, and had been attended by a "Dr." Edwards. Witness paid Edwards cash for the medicine he received. John Edwards, of 103 Listeria Park, Stoke Newington, stated that he had no qualification of any kind. He was a "surgery assistant." He admitted treating a family named Chown, with whom he used to live "for little ailments." He had always regarded the Scotts as friends. Deceased said she had relief from what he gave her, and now and again he gave her a bottle of medicine. Dr. Frederick Cockell said death was due to syncope, but he could not say that her life might have been prolonged if she had had proper medical advice. The jury returned a verdict of natural death, and censured Edwards.

#### Ticket Laxity.

The case against Robert Molesworth, described as a chemist, of Menston, for having travelled on the Midland Railway without a ticket was heard at the Otley Police Court on February 7. The prosecution alleged that Molesworth had travelled from Bradford to Menston and not paid the fare (3½d.). Defendant maintained that he had given up his ticket, and after hearing witnesses on both sides the Bench said it appeared that a good deal of laxity had been shown in collecting tickets, but they found the charge proved and fined defendant 10s. 6d. and costs.

#### Birmingham Notes.

The rush on vaccine-lymph, and the sale of such portable disinfectants as camphor-naphthalin, are prodigious here at present.

"Dispenser and Lady Housekeeper (30) desires engagement in doctor's house." The "Hall" qualification is not mentioned.

Mr. W. F. Southall exhibited appropriate limelight-views to illustrate a lecture by Miss Finney last week on the "Housing Question."

There has been a small raid upon the chemists for jury-service, and many have availed themselves of the exemption-clause, although not legally entitled to it.

Mr. Walter Johnson has removed his business by the railway-bridge, Cotteridge, King's Norton, nearer to the heart of the local market. The new premises are more commodious, and the position is better.

The young men called Taylor, who were arrested for breaking into Boots' shop in Broad Street, were at the police court on Wednesday committed for trial at the Sessions, bail being allowed.

The question of misuse of mineral-water bottles came before the local Magistrates last week, and a fine of 5l. and costs was the result. The offender was Robert Banning, of Legge Street, who pleaded oversight due to pressure of business.

Chemists are reminded that a gang of thieves are making a provincial tour. They have a horse and trap, and their method is to locate the till, bring out the counterpane to view in the window some article they desire to purchase, while a confederate goes in and steals the cash.

Mr. Thomas Barclay's name appears in an article on Birmingham's use of soap in the *Windsor Magazine*. He estimates that the excess of lime in the Birmingham water obtained locally, over that which is to be brought from Wales, causes in a daily boiler use of 200 000 000 gals., a difference of no less than 320 tons of incrustation a year.

The ladies have had a field-day this week, for the Priestley scholarship in chemistry, of the value of 96l., at the Birmingham University has been divided between Miss C. E. Morgan, B.Sc. London and Miss M. B. Thomas, Nat. Sc. Tripos Cambridge, both old pupils of the King Edward's High School for Girls. It has not previously been awarded to a woman-student.

A complaint which has become very noticeable to an outsider is now often heard. Formerly when the principal was wanted and was not far away the customer was so informed; now the assistant assumes the rôle for the nonce, and businesses are becoming less and less personal. Changes in staffs are so frequent that the confiding public is sometimes nonplussed as to whom the establishment really belongs to, and why the principal is such a changeable person.

Our kin could take a leaf out of the tobaccoists' book, for in a new shop in Easy Row can be seen an excellent display of many varieties of tobacco-leaf arranged upon large glass trays supported by brass uprights on ebony pedestals. If these were specimens of choice drugs and chemicals a good "ad." would be secured, and quite a crowd would no doubt stop to gaze. There are only two places where any drug-exhibit of the kind may be seen—viz., in Bull Street and at Five Ways.

#### The Registered Herbalist.

At an inquest held at Poplar on February 11, on the body of a milkman named Bloxham, the widow stated that deceased had been attended prior to his death by Mr. Purdue, of Galt Street, Limehouse, who supplied a bottle of medicine and a lotion. Mr. John Charles Purdue, "registered herbalist," wished the Coroner (Mr. Wynne Baxter) "good morning" as he stepped into the witness-box. The Coroner: Oh, good morning; we see one another pretty frequently. Witness said he saw deceased about mid-day on Thursday, February 6, and was paid 1s. The witness remained in the witness-box, when the Coroner looked up from his papers and remarked: I haven't any questions to ask you. I hope you are not disappointed. Witness: Oh, no, sir. The medical evidence showed that death was due to heart failure supervening on chronic bronchitis, but not in any way accelerated by the treatment of Mr. Purdue. The Coroner said there was nothing much to say about Mr. Purdue this time. It was very undesirable that people should be taken for doctors when they were not. He (the Coroner) did not think that Mr. Purdue held himself out as one, although he was "sailing very close to the wind." How a herbalist knew what medicine was required was a very open question, and also very doubtful.

#### Fires.

On February 3 a fire broke out at the chemical works of Messrs. Sadler & Co., Carlton, near Stockton, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

An outbreak of fire occurred on February 8 at the premises of Messrs. Bainbridge & Finlayson, chemists, Stockton-on-Tees, which, however, was subdued before any damage was done.

A fire broke out on February 9 at Crownhill Villa, at the corner of Tamerton Road, Crownhill, the residence of Mr. R. F. Roper, chemist, Tavistock Road, Plymouth. In winter the house is left in charge of a caretaker. At about 3 in the morning a bedroom was found to be on fire, and it is supposed that a lamp which was burning in the room exploded. The fire was soon extinguished, but not without considerable damage to the furniture.

#### Sheffield Drugs.

In his quarterly report Mr. A. H. Allen, the Sheffield analyst, states that six samples of carb-nate of bismuth examined by him were found to be prepared substantially in accordance with the directions of the British Pharmacopœia;

four samples of paregoric were genuine and one of inferior quality, and two samples of sweet spirit of nitre were of fair quality. Two samples of ground ginger, one of glycerin, and two of compound liquorice-powder were all genuine.

#### The Long Firm.

At the Central Criminal Court on February 12, James Hodges (62), agent, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with obtaining goods by false pretences; and Charles Bedding and Christian R. Lea, described as chemists but not on the register, with conspiracy to defraud. They had represented that they were carrying on a *bona-fide* business as chemists and druggists in various parts of the metropolis, and over 1,000l. worth of goods were obtained by them by false pretences. Particulars of their trial at Worship Street Police Court appeared in our issue of November 23, page 833, and subsequent issues. Lea and Bedding were each sentenced to nine months' hard labour, and Hodges to eighteen months'.

#### Poisoned by Weed-killer.

At Greenham, Somerset, on February 4, a gardener committed suicide by drinking a quantity of weed-killer. At the inquest the widow stated that her husband, coming in very sick, told her he had taken "some arsenic from the garden." A doctor was at once sent for, but deceased was dead before he arrived. Dr. Arthur Thompson said the symptoms were consistent with arsenical-poisoning, and a verdict to that effect was given by the jury.

#### What was in the Drawer?

Mrs. O'Keeffe, the wife of Dr. O'Keeffe, of St. Helens, and her three children, had some soda cakes, for tea on February 8, and shortly after partaking of them they were all seized with vomiting, and were very ill. Dr. O'Keeffe came in from his rounds, and immediately called in Dr. Bellew, whose treatment soon had a good effect, and Mrs. O'Keeffe and her children recovered. The bicarbonate of soda used for making the cakes had been procured from the surgery by Mrs. O'Keeffe herself, and events point to the conclusion that she had taken something from the wrong drawer.

#### No Poison-bottle.

At Halifax on February 8, Mrs. Heap inadvertently drank a quantity of liniment of aconite and belladonna in mistake for her medicine, and died shortly afterwards. At the inquest the daughter of the deceased lady said her mother had been suffering from rheumatism, and Dr. Morton, who attended her, had supplied a bottle of medicine to be taken internally, and a lotion. The bottles were alike and both were on the mantel-shelf near the patient, who had been in the habit of taking the medicine herself from the bottle. Dr. Morton deposed to supplying the mixture and lotion, and to finding Mrs. Heap in a state of stupor from an overdose of aconite and belladonna, from the effects of which she subsequently died. The Coroner (Mr. E. H. Hill): You have heard of such a thing as specially shaped bottle for poisons?—Yes.

Don't you think it is advisable to put that practice into force?—We generally do for people who are using it themselves (*sic!*). In this case it was to be sprinkled on by the daughters. The Coroner: But the daughter could have taken hold of the wrong bottle. I should say it would be advisable to adhere strictly to that rule so that you are entirely on the right side.

Writing on this case in the local Press, Mr. Gibson Dixon, President of the Halifax Chemists' Association, contends that if doctors' surgeries were placed on the same footing with regard to the Poisons Act as chemists' shops, the risk of such accidents would be much lessened. He points out that it is illegal for a chemist to dispense a lotion in any but a poison-bottle, and why, he asks, should it be legal for a doctor to do so? In the interests of public safety Mr. Dixon urges that the medical profession all over the country should observe the Privy Council "order" with regard to poisonous preparations, although it is not legally binding upon them.

#### Not Poisoned.

A young man named Foster had been for some time an inmate of Orsett (Essex) Infectious Hospital suffering from smallpox. On February 7 one of the nurses gave him by

mistake  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of a solution of carbolic acid. He died a few hours later, but the medical evidence at the inquest showed that "death was due to shock caused by the man knowing he had taken something other than his medicine, and partially due to his condition from smallpox." The solution given was not a fatal dose. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed sympathy with the nurse.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report thirteen fatalities from poisoning have been recorded. Ten of these were due to the scheduled poisons, carbolic acid (3), chloral hydrate, oxalic acid, strychnine, hydrocyanic acid, chlorodyne, arsenic (in weed-killer), and opium. Hydrochloric acid was taken in two cases—one being an inadvertence—and the female inmate of a medical home in Beaumont Street, Marylebone, died from drinking a quantity of lysol, used for disinfecting purposes. The chloral was taken in overdose by a Tottenham doctor, and the prussic acid by a Liverpool girl of 19, who was a doctor's attendant, and had obtained the poison from the surgery.

### Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Dr. William Whittle, L.P.S.I., have been appointed Professor of materia medica to the Royal University, Dublin.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Grindley, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, is making satisfactory progress under Dr. Harley's care, and his early recovery is anticipated.

Mr. T. W. McMurray, L.P.S.I., late manager of the Clontarf branch of Messrs. Hamilton & Long's store pharmacy, Dublin, has accepted the management of the compounding department of Messrs. Henry Williams & Co. (Limited), who carry on grocery and Italian warehouses at Henry Street and Rathmines.

#### Swallowed the Lotion.

On February 3 Peter Ward, a farmer, who had gone to live in Dundalk town, and was in the habit of taking medicine and also using a lotion, swallowed some of the latter by mistake, and death resulted.

#### Cost of Medicines.

At a meeting of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union last week, a letter was read from the Local Government Board directing attention to the large sum expended during the half-year which ended in September last, on medicines and medical and surgical appliances. The L.G.B. found that the cost per patient in the workhouse for medicines and medical and surgical appliances had risen from 2s. 1½d. in 1900 to 4s. 11d. in 1901, while there had also been a rise in the average cost of drugs, &c., for the dispensary patients from 2½d. to 4d. The Guardians have decided to refer the matter to a committee before replying to the L.G.B.

#### Contractor Difficulty.

The L.G.B., referring to Mr. White's explanation to the Swinford Guardians in reference to defective drugs (*C. & D.*, February 1, page 185), threaten to withhold recoupment if Mr. White's services as contractor are retained. The Chairman of the Guardians thought it was more the standard of the contractor's nationality than the standard of his drugs that was objected to, and advised that the L.G.B. be asked to reconsider their decision.

#### Life-saver.

A few days ago at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Wicklow, Mr. Robert M. Lees, L.P.S.I., proprietor of the Medical Hall, Wicklow, was publicly complimented for his promptitude and gallantry in saving life during the recent storm on the coast. Mr. Lees headed a band of rescuers and helped to man the lifeboat in a heavy sea, and when helpers were required to rescue those in danger of drowning was amongst the first to volunteer, his example stimulating many others. Mr. Lees hails from Scotland, and prior to settling down in Wicklow he acted as assistant to Mr. W. F. Wells, Dublin.



## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Business Changes.

Mr. G. Mackie, of the Renfield Street pharmacy, Glasgow, has bought the business in Strathbungo so long carried on by Mr. John Fenwick, chemist and druggist, who now goes into well-earned retirement.

The business at 389 Union Street, Aberdeen, formerly carried on by Mr. James Clark, pharmaceutical chemist, has been acquired by Mr. Henry Marshall, chemist and druggist, who for the past four years has been an assistant with Messrs. Davidson & Kay.

The wholesale grocery and drug business of Messrs. W. Sinclair & Co., Aberdeen, has been disposed of to Messrs. Alexander Stephen (with Messrs. William Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen) and Alfred Duffus (agent in Scotland for Messrs. Beaufoy & Co., London), who are to carry on the business under the same name as formerly.

### Photographic.

At a meeting of the Motherwell Camera Club on January 27 a lecture on "The Carbon Process" was delivered by Mr. W. B. Halley, ex-President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Photographic Association. Mr. Halley has been representative for nearly a quarter of a century of Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., wholesale druggists, Edinburgh.

### Glasgow Notes.

A chemist who had occasion to make up liq. sodii ethylatis, being out of absolute alcohol, got several samples in his neighbourhood. In no case did the sp. gr. exceed 0.804, corresponding to 96 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

The recent effort to advance the retail prices of patents and proprietaries is a *fiasco*. It was foredoomed to failure by the refusal of some retailers in each district to adhere to it, and by the fantastic character of the list of "advances."

The other day, as a dispensing physician was passing along the street, he came upon a man whose face was covered with smallpox pustules. The physician did not lose sight of the walking pestilence until he was in the hands of the sanitary officials.

*On dit* that some of the big English drug-store companies are casting longing eyes on Glasgow. If they ever get the length of casting their "lives" here, they may not find them in such pleasant dividend-yielding places as in the fat Midland districts.

A veteran traveller, who has been on the trail for many moons, thus epigrammatically sums up the contrast in business methods between the past and the present. "Once on a time a customer's first question to me was, 'What's your best quality?' Now it is 'What's your best price?'"

The Licentiates' Association, which has been formed to induce the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons to resist the Medical Council's edict *re* doctors' shops, has won the first move in the game, by carrying an instruction that the Council of the Faculty are to inquire into the matter and consider what can be done.

### The Doctor's Fees.

In Rothesay Sheriff Court, Dr. J. B. Lawson sued the executors of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Burrell for 66*l.* 14*s.*, being fees for attendance on the deceased lady from October, 1896, to July, 1900. The claim was resisted as excessive, and in the course of the evidence it came out that while the pursuer's rate of charges to the deceased during her lifetime ranged from 7*l.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a visit, the present account was made up at the rate of 4*s.* per visit. It also transpired that during the last three or four years of her life Mrs. Barrell had made several wills, in each of which Dr. Lawson was made a beneficiary to the extent of 60*l.* In May, 1900, however, she made a codicil in which the bequest to the doctor was cancelled, and the residue of her estate left to the

parish church. A strong point was made by the defenders' agent of the fact that pursuer in June, 1901, had destroyed his visiting books in which the earlier parts of the account were detailed, and this with the knowledge that his account was to be contested. Pursuer's agent argued that the doctor, having minimised his charges to the deceased lady during life under the belief that she was in poor circumstances, was justified in increasing his rate after death when he knew that she had left funds. On February 7, Sheriff Martin issued his interlocutor disallowing the portion of the account which had not been vouched, and granting decree for 24*l.*, being at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per visit from February to July, 1900, the portion which was vouched by the production of the visiting-book. He also finds the defenders entitled to expenses.

### The Inventor of Waterproof.

An article in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* on india-rubber, has brought the suggestion that the real inventor of waterproof was not Mackintosh, of Glasgow, but Professor J. Syme, of Edinburgh. It is pointed out on the authority of a book sent by Professor Chiene, of Edinburgh University, that Professor Syme published in 1818 an article in *The Annals of Philosophy*, announcing his discovery of benzene and its solvent power on caoutchouc. Having dissolved the rubber, Professor Syme relates that he rendered various textures (such as a silk cloak) waterproof by brushing with a thin solution. The article did not appear in the *Annals* until some months after he had sent it, and not long afterwards Mackintosh took out a patent for applying the solution to make waterproof cloth. A correspondent says even if it were true that Syme discovered that benzene would dissolve india-rubber, that in no way proves that he invented waterproof. India-rubber can be dissolved by many things, such as turpentine, naphtha, and ether, and before 1820 india-rubber was dissolved and used for commercial purposes by Mackintosh, of Glasgow, who used coal-tar naphtha, and by Hancock, of London, who used turpentine.

### A D. & F. Social.

The annual social reunion of the employés of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., of Edinburgh, took place in the Free Gardeners Institute, Picardy Place, Edinburgh, on February 7. About 250 employés and friends took part in the proceedings. Amongst those present were Mr. J. L. Ewing and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. R. G. Guyer and Mrs. Guyer, and Mr. G. Murray. An excellent programme of songs and recitations commenced the programme, at the conclusion of which refreshments were served in the large saloon. A dance followed in which over eighty couples took part, and which was continued until the small hours of the morning. The whole arrangements were ably carried through by Mr. P. Barrett, assisted by a committee.

### From the Lay Standpoint.

An entertaining article appears in a recent issue of an Edinburgh newspaper, describing a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh as it appeared to a layman. The writer relates how with mathematical exactness Lord Kelvin took the chair at 8 o'clock, and the meeting having been constituted, he vacated in favour of Lord McLaren, while he (Lord Kelvin) discussed "The Specification of Stress and Strain in the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity." Thus the writer:

The method of notation, which Lord Kelvin suggested, was to take, instead of a cube a tetrahedron, a figure with four corners, four planes, and six edges, with six ideal lines drawn in the direction of the six edges; any change in the shape or bulk being represented by the elongation of the six edges of the tetrahedron. There now! The thing seemed so plain that it might be left to speak for itself. But no. The aged Seer, with voice and gesture, blackboard and model, shook the proposition inside out, turned it upside down, tried it by every test known to mathematicians, and finally he dragged the subject out of the maelstrom of weird words and expressions, arguments and proofs, laid it out flat, folded it neatly, and presented it to the audience as a thing which, although not greatly superior to that formerly in use, was at least worthy of their acceptance.

A question from the Chairman produced a reply of five minutes' duration from Lord Kelvin, who afterwards resumed the presidential chair. Lord McLaren then took a seat which had been placed in front of the clock. When he



leant back his head crashed through the glass case of the clock, and a momentary panic ensued for fear the learned Judge had injured himself. His black skull-cap had saved him; but he changed his seat. The next item was a communication on "The Condition of Iron in the Spleen," by Dr. Brodie.

The paper had one effect which was noticeable to everybody. Amid Lord Kelvin's crash of facts and figures, an elderly gentleman in a front seat slumbered peacefully, and thus lost a great deal of information. But he was interested in the spleen above all other parts of man's internal machinery. When the word spleen was mentioned he became very wide awake, and listened with the utmost intentness to the young doctor's story. At the end he rose and proceeded to cross-examine Dr. Brodie. In a fine old-fashioned courtly manner, he explained that he was not a medical man, and he begged pardon for presuming to speak on the subject at all. He had evidently spent a portion of his life in India, because he spoke of the indigestion which troubled Hindus in consequence of the voracious manner in which they ate their rice. Dr. Brodie answered the questions, and the gentleman from India having courteously expressed his thanks, straightway fell asleep again.

Then Lord Kelvin had another innings. His subject was the molecular dynamics of a crystal, and had relation to stable and unstable homogeneous assemblages, the deviation from homogeneity in surface layers and their tensile strength and cleavage.

If his former subject required explanation it seemed simplicity itself to the dynamics of a crystal. Lord Kelvin literally warmed to his work. It was a great sight to see him, with a piece of chalk in each hand, hobbling about the room, from the table to the blackboard, from the blackboard to the table, now dotting down a few mysterious figures in singular combinations, now appealing to his audience with the eagerness of a youngster, now stopping a frightfully ununderstandable problem to explain that he was putting it simply in order that they might all take it in. If the aged philosopher had chosen to be what he would regard as abstruse, it is impossible to say what might have happened.

The gentleman from India slept through it all, clinging to the back of his seat with his left arm and leaning forward at an acute angle with the floor. Lord Kelvin, with his monocle in his left eye, and bits of chalk in both hands, cast anxious glances in the direction of impending disaster. The gentleman awoke, however, before he lurched too far, and Lord Kelvin revelled in his subject till 10 o'clock came, and he had with obvious reluctance to desist.

#### Suing the Dentist.

Mrs. Margaret Craik sued an Edinburgh dentist in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on February 13, for 50*l.* damages for imperfect tooth-extraction. She alleged that defender splintered her jawbone and left splintered pieces in her gums, causing much pain and suffering. Defender denied that any pieces were left in the gums, and said the pain was the natural result of the operation. The Sheriff said he would consider the questions raised.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**M. DUCLAUX**, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, who was taken ill suddenly a short time ago while giving a lecture, is now much better, and hopes soon to assume his usual occupations.

**THEY'VE GOT IT ON.**—An order just issued decrees that pharmacists attached to the recently formed French Colonial Army Corps shall wear uniform similar to that used by the Colonial Infantry, but with special buttons and green-velvet bands to the collar of the tunic and the képi.

**SUNDAY CLOSING.**—At Nîmes last Sunday 1,200 shop-assistants of both sexes took part in a manifestation against the retail shops there that do not close on Sundays during the dull season. "Rest for shop-assistants" was their war-cry, and they carried banners bearing that emblem. There was a fair sprinkling of pharmacists' assistants amongst the 1,200, but no special demonstration was

directed against any of the pharmacies, of which there are twenty-two in the town.

**OPERATING ON THE SIAMESE TWINS.**—Dr. Doyen, the famous French surgeon, successfully carried out last Sunday afternoon the delicate operation of dividing the Siamese twin-sisters Radica and Doodica, who have been exhibited at Ba num and Bailey's circus here. After the Röntgen rays had been used the girls were put under anæsthetics, and the operation lasted just twenty minutes, including the time necessary to make three sutures. Both the poor girls are suffering from tuberculosis, one more seriously than the other, but the condition of both is still very precarious. An element of interest connected with this unusual operation was that it was cinematographed, and the apparatus caught practically all the surgeon's movements.

**A FRENCH DEPUTY ON CARBOYS.**—There was an amusing little incident in the French Chamber of Deputies last Friday resulting from a question put by M. Charles Bernard regarding certain alleged frauds said to have occurred in the wine section at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The trouble from his point of view was that sealed bottles containing water coloured with chemicals had been shown in one section instead of wine, as the wine-growers of the Bazas district had declined to exhibit. In the course of the debate M. de Lanson remarked that pharmacists are in the habit of showing in their shop-windows large glass bottles containing coloured water, and as far as he knew their reputation for integrity had not suffered thereby, although he was credibly informed that the practice was carried out in almost every town of the world. M. Bernard had something more to say, but no one took very much notice of him, and the Chamber passed on to other business.

**PROTECTIVE POLICY.**—The British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, at the monthly dinner on February 10, continued the discussion, "Has France improved her commercial position by her system of protection?" which was introduced at the October dinner by MM. Yves Guyot and Edmond-Théry. On this occasion Mr. O. E. Bodingon, who opened the discussion, said that it was exceedingly difficult to judge the effect of a fiscal policy in any country until a considerable time had elapsed from its introduction and the real influence of the protectionist reform of 1892 would only be realised at its true value later. He would like to see the question examined by considering the effect of the application of the various duties imposed upon the artisan class, for, following the economic doctrines of Professor Marshall, nothing is so systematic as the manner in which a man earns his living. It would be interesting and enlightening if a comparison could be made of the artisan class—say, before the application of protectionist duties, and after—for, after all, the social condition plays an important part in the commercial position of a country. An animated discussion by other members followed, but the question was not definitely answered.

**"TURNING THE TABLES."**—There are two men at least in Paris to-day who entertain unkindly feelings towards each other. One is M. Maillot, a dentist, and the other Mr. Sutton, his former secretary. They appeared as plaintiff and defendant at the Assize Court here last Saturday, the dentist charging his ex-secretary with embezzlement. The latter, however, turned the tables on his employer in such a manner that he promptly secured a verdict of not guilty from a sympathising jury. The defence was that the dentist had insisted on a subtle and secret system of book-keeping in order to deceive certain members of his family regarding the nature of some of his private expenses. For instance, advertising figured for quite a large amount, but it was suggested, and apparently sufficiently proved, that the money entered under that heading was spent in quite another direction. The same was said of "Arnica," which occupied a leading place in the ledger, though not usually comprised in a dental stock-in-trade. There were about eighty alterations in all in the account-books, but Sutton said they were made by the order of his chief. The ex-secretary also caused some hilarity in court by explaining that the dentist sought to pose amongst his patients as holder of the much-coveted Legion of Honour by wearing a tricolour ribbon—with only the red visible. When judgment was given there was considerable applause, quickly suppressed, however, by the Judge.



## American Notes.

**PERSONAL**—Mr. George J. Seabury (of Seabury & Johnson, New York), has been elected Chairman of the Literature Committee of the American Protective Tariff League.

**UNREGISTERED ASSISTANTS.**—A crusade instituted some time ago by the agents of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board has resulted in the issue of sixty warrants against druggists and doctors in Philadelphia, who are charged with selling medicines or preparing prescriptions illegally. It is alleged that many of the accused have hired certificates from registered persons or have (as in the case of the doctors) employed unregistered managers to run their drug-stores.

**PLATINUM COMBINATION RUMOURS**—Rumours have been persistently circulated recently that a combination in the platinum-trade is under way, and that the plant of Baker & Co., refiners at Newark, N.J. has been acquired. That firm, however, emphatically deny the rumour. The demand for platinum is chiefly supplied by South America and Russia, as the United States production is still small, though there have been promising discoveries in some of the Western States.

**DENTAL CEMENT DUTIABLE.**—At New York on January 23, the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down a decision in the protest case of O. G. Hempstead & Son, sustaining the claims made by the firm. Two separate compounds were imported, one a powder, and the other a mixture of formaldehyde, oil of cloves, and creosote. The compounds are sold under the trade name of "Formagen" and are designed to be used together and known commercially as dentists' cement. The Board held the "Formagen" to be dutiable as "other cement," at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. It was further held by the Board that a compound of formaldehyde, oil of cloves, and creosote separately imported, designed to be used with a powder to form a cement and also serving as an antiseptic, is dutiable as a non-alcoholic medicinal preparation.

**WORK FOR PHARMACISTS!**—Winter novelties for the soda-fountain are hard to find. Hot chocolate, beef-tea, clam-broth, and coffee are the staple attractions, but the American demand for novelty and change demands additional items with which to vary the monotony of old favourites. This has led a contemporary to put forth the strikingly original idea of serving oyster cocktails at the soda-counter. The cocktail consists of about half-a-dozen small-sized oysters placed raw in a wineglass of ample size and covered with hot tomato-ketchup, to which has been added some seasoning, including a dash of good pepper. This is very easily and speedily prepared. Oysters are plentiful and cheap in the United States, and are supplied by the pint, quart, or gallon out of their shells all ready for use. An oyster cocktail is just the sort of appetite teaser one would appreciate on a cold day, and there is little doubt that the druggist who is bold enough to start the innovation in New York will meet with considerable success.

**DRUG-TRADE FIRE-INSURANCE.**—At the annual meeting of the New York Drug-trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, held on January 16, a lengthy report of the special committee appointed to protest against the new drug-classification adopted by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was brought forward. The report calls attention to many inconsistencies in the schedule, and states that the classification was made without consultation with anyone familiar with the characteristics of the numerous drugs and chemicals which it covers. The committee believes that by consultation with the representatives of different trades the underwriters could arrive at a more logical classification, which would render unnecessary many of the existing regulations. A single instance will suffice to show the inconsistency of the classification. Calisaya bark and Peruvian bark for purposes of insurance are practically identical, but the underwriters make storage of the latter more hazardous than the former. The wholesale druggists assume that the basis of this discrimination was probably fire insurance showing a larger percentage of loss during a given period of time in insurance carried on Peruvian bark than on Calisaya. Hence the underwriters' conviction that it is more hazardous inherently!

## Colonial and Foreign News.

**CONGRESS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS AT CARLSBAD.**—From September 21 to 28 the 74th Congress of German philosophers and physicians will be held at Carlsbad, and the members will, we understand, have the opportunity of visiting the famous Sprudel.

**QUICKSILVER MINES REOPEN**—The Guadalupe quicksilver mines in Santa Clara county, which have not been worked for some years, have been leased by the owners to Mr. H. C. Davey for a term of five years. He undertakes to employ two shifts of not less than ten men each daily, also to make certain repairs.

**RUSSIAN CUSTOMS DECISIONS.**—The Russian Government have decreed that medical and pharmaceutical preparations not mentioned in the list of preparations authorised to be imported into Russia, must be accompanied by two samples for examination. If imported in special packages, with labels and descriptions, the samples must also be accompanied by these labels and descriptions.

**AN INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION** will be held at Aix-en-Provence from April 27 to July 28 next, under the auspices of the municipality of that town. The exhibition will comprise commercial, industrial and agricultural products. An area of about 25,000 square metres will be utilised. Applications for permission to exhibit will be received up to the March 17 next at the offices of the Administration, Rue de l'Opéra 9, Aix-en-Provence.

**CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS IN GERMANY.**—According to the *Apotheker Zeitung*, the Federal Council has now granted permission for foreigners to serve as assistants in German pharmacies, provided they have passed an examination in their own country equivalent to the German one. Hitherto the council has refused to allow those of other nationalities to act as assistants unless they have qualified by the German examination. The change of front is considered by the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* to have probably been caused by the scarcity of assistants last year in Germany. The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* states that there is now no difficulty in obtaining German assistants.

**AN ANCIENT PHARMACY.**—On October 4, the *Apothek Zum Weissen Adler* or "White Eagle Pharmacy," at Berlin, celebrated its 200th anniversary, it having been founded October 4, 1701, by Philip Reinhardt Spener, under a concession from Frederick I. The privilege was confirmed to "Spener and his heirs for ever" some twenty years later by King Frederick Wilhelm I, and the documents pertaining to this confirmation are held by the present owner of the pharmacy. According to the archives of the state, Spener was already a *Koncessionirter* of three years' standing. The shop was removed in 1829, by royal permission, to the present locality, 206 Friedrichstrasse. The present owner is Mr. Alexander Edward Alfred von Gusnar.

**CALCIUM CARBIDE IN AUSTRIA.**—There are five carbide-works in Austria—viz., at Meran, Lend Gastem, Jajce, Matrei and Paternion. As the general overproduction of carbide has made itself felt in Austria-Hungary as elsewhere on the Continent, three of these works, which are controlled by different companies—viz., those of Meran and Matrei (both in Tyrol) and Jajce (in Bosnia)—formed a syndicate, known in Austria under the term "Cartell." The carbide produced in the united works is sold in Vienna by a concern which is under the immediate control of the Bosnian company. Their carbide enjoys a good reputation, and an acetylene-generation of 230 litres per kilo. of carbide is guaranteed. The syndicate charges from 33 to 40 crowns per 100 kilos.; the price had previously gone down to 24 crowns (a little over 20s.). The Gastem works have not joined this combine, but they have bound themselves not to sell any carbide within the Dual Monarchy; their market is in Bavaria, and their chief customer the Bavarian State Railway. Nor has Paternion joined. These works are near the Italian frontier, the seat of the company is in Venice, and all the business done is practically with Italy. Foreign competition need not much be feared in Austria, as an import-duty of 20 crowns per 100 kilos. is levied on carbide. The annual consumption of carbide in Hungary is now estimated at about 500 tons.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

AT the Ash Wednesday meeting of the Council, Mr. Martindale's death was the chief topic, the Council testified to his good qualities, and passed a resolution of sympathy with the family. The vacancy on the Council is to be filled up at the March meeting. The Registrar's report was received; it shows that there were 13,420 chemists on the registers at the end of 1901, and that the Society has 6,592 adherents. The Benevolent Fund Committee made grants amounting to 115*l.* 8*s.* When the report of the Library, Museum, and House Committee came before the Council, Mr. Wootton and Mr. Gifford complained of the lack of information in the report; but the President said the minute-books were open to inspection by any member of the Council. In answer to Mr. Gifford it was announced that the Dispensers Committee will probably report next month. The President, Vice-President, and Mr. Young are to go on a jaunt to Manchester in September, having been elected delegates to the Sanitary Congress. Mr. Wootton suggested that the President should read a paper on the sale of poisons. The meeting finished with the reading of a persuasively eloquent letter from Cardiff, suggesting that the Society should act as sponsors in the educational scheme which is being promoted by the local association.

The monthly Council-meeting, postponed from last week owing to the funeral of the late Mr. Martindale, took place on February 12 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were present the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), the Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Cartledge, Cooper, Corder, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Hills, Park, Savory, Spottall, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

Messrs. Cross, Symes, and Storrar wrote to say they were unable to be present, and Mr. Harrison had met with a slight accident when coming to the Committee-meeting on the previous day, which kept him indoors.

### DEATHS.

The PRESIDENT read a letter from Mr. Horace Davenport thanking the Council for their sympathy on the death of his father.

The PRESIDENT then said it was his painful duty to refer to the sad death of their colleague, Mr. William Martindale, who died suddenly since the last Council-meeting. As a member of the Council Mr. Martindale was a sincere worker, and one whom they greatly admired. His death was a loss to pharmacy throughout the whole world. He was assiduous in the performance of his duties, a great worker, and had held a prominent position in the world of pharmacy for many years. The President then enumerated the official positions which Mr. Martindale had filled:—

Member of the Board of Examiners	...	1873-1882.
Member of Council	...	1889-1902.
Treasurer	...	1899.
President	...	1899-1900.
President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference	...	1891 and 1896.

He also contributed largely to the last two editions of the Pharmacopœia, and was a Fellow of the Royal Botanical Society. The President said he had only referred to Mr. Martindale's official positions in pharmacy, but there were many other directions in which he had made his name known and esteemed. In his character there was an absence of duplicity and no room for insincerity. Mr. Martindale was a victim of his acute sense of duty. He (the speaker) had often heard him use the expression, "Every man is a debtor to his calling," which showed the way he looked upon life. The President also mentioned that Mr. Bateson, Kendal, had written a sympathetic letter to the Council, in which

Mr. Martindale was referred to as "a friend who has ever had their fullest confidence and esteem." Mrs. Martindale also thanked the Council for the very beautiful wreath which was sent to the funeral. The President finished by proposing a resolution expressing the esteem with which Mr. Martindale was held and sympathy with the family.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said although he had not had the advantage of knowing Mr. Martindale so long as some of his colleagues, he had been brought a good deal in contact with him. There was no question that pharmacists all over the world had lost a friend. Mr. Martindale was a practical pharmacist, and the actual practice of his vocation was, he knew, more congenial to him than pharmaceutical politics. No one could talk with him without gaining something from the conversation. Some three or four weeks ago Mr. Martindale, at the suggestion of his medical adviser, went to the Scilly Islands for rest, as he was told the air was a considerable stimulus to the nerves. He (the speaker) was in the West of England at that time, and came in contact with Mr. Martindale. When returning, Mr. Martindale called on a pharmacist in Penzance whom he only knew as a member of the Society, and that gentleman had since written to say that in that three-quarters of an hour's conversation he felt that he had a life-long friend in Mr. Martindale. That chemist had since written to express his sympathy with him and his colleagues, which was a typical expression of what pharmacists felt all the world over. It would be a long time before they would get over the shock of the vacant chair which had been created amongst them. He felt for the family exceedingly, and especially for his eldest son, who was a pupil with him for some time.

Mr. HILLS said it was hardly necessary for him to add any further words to what had been said, but he would not like the occasion to pass without paying a tribute to the worth and character of one whom he had known over thirty years. As a pharmacist he was a star of the very first magnitude, and that position was gained, not only by intelligence and industry, but because he had his heart in his work and took very great interest in the work of his life—the art of pharmacy. As regards the man, and as a colleague, he could only speak of him in terms of affection. He was upright, conscientious, and honourable, and as a friend kind, loyal, and generous.

The TREASURER, who spoke with some emotion, said although ample and honourable testimony had been borne to the worth of Mr. Martindale, he wished to express his feelings. He first met Mr. Martindale in 1859 at the Conference meeting in Exeter when the late Daniel Hanbury presided. Mr. Martindale was then in delicate health, and shortly afterwards he (the speaker) met him at Dartmouth walking under the protection of a wall—a tall, good-looking young man wearing a respirator, and with every appearance of an invalid. He spent a day with him and had a very pleasant talk, of which he had still a vivid impression in his mind, although it was thirty-three years ago. He next met Mr. Martindale at Hastings, when Mr. John Williams was President. Mr. Martindale invited the President, Professor Redwood, and the speaker to spend a day and night at his house at Winchelsea, where they received very generous treatment. Mr. Martindale had most diligently worked up the history of that ancient place, and he and Mr. Williams, who was distinguished for his knowledge of archaeology, were deep in conversation on the ancient history of the Cinque Ports. He also recalled an instance of Mr. Martindale's extreme generosity. He was speaking to him one day of an honourable member of the craft, who was, however, very poor, "passing rich on 40*l.* a year," and was telling him how he would like a copy of the Extra Pharmacopœia, but could not afford to pay for it. Next day Mr. Martindale brought him (the speaker) a copy of the book, neatly wrapped up, and said, "Atkins, send that to your friend with my kind regards." This was not the only instance he knew of his very generous help to struggling men. He would like to suggest that some abiding record of Mr. Martindale's personality should be placed in that house in the shape of a portrait. Mr. Martindale, he added, was well known to the medical profession. Quite recently a medical man had come into his shop, and, taking a copy of the Extra Pharmacopœia out of his pocket, said, "We doctors know Mr. Martindale as well as you pharmacists."



Mr. CARTEIGHE said he took it that the family would recognise how deeply they felt Mr. Martindale's loss, and would not take it that the length of the speech implied the measure of their respect. He said this because he felt he could not trust himself to speak.

Mr. CORDER said that when in any difficulty in regard to pharmaceutical matters he used to write to Mr. Martindale, who always gave his advice freely.

Mr. COOPER said he had known Mr. Martindale for thirty-five years. His (Mr. Cooper's) son was a pupil of Mr. Martindale's; and some time ago, when he had illness in his family, Mr. Martindale kindly offered his house at Winchelsea for two months.

Mr. SOUTHALL said he appreciated Mr. Martindale's character and the excellent work he had done for pharmacy.

The resolution was then put, and carried in silence, the members upstanding.

#### THE VACANCY.

The PRESIDENT said he thought he should be consulting the feelings of the Council if the filling of the vacancy was postponed till the next meeting, and a resolution to that effect was passed.

The SECRETARY said that in accordance with Section 4 of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, 1898, the following councillors retire in May:—Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Park, Southall, and Young.

#### ELECTIONS.

Two pharmaceutical chemists were granted diplomas, eleven persons were restored to the Society, one to the register, and a number (not stated) elected either members or student-associates of the Society.

#### THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Mr. BREMIDGE submitted his report of the position of the Society for 1901. This showed that 64 persons were restored to the Society and 428 elected. At the end of 1900 there were 5,467 members, and during last year 471 names were removed through death, secessions, &c., making the membership 5,451, or with the 399 "life compounders" 5,850. The number of student-associates has again fallen, being now 742, against 796 at the end of 1900, and 884 in 1899.

The *Analysis of Examinations* for 1901 shows that only 70 persons registered as apprentices or students. For the Major examination 104 candidates presented themselves, and 37 passed, the failures in London being 63.75 per cent., and in Edinburgh 50 per cent. For the Minor examination there were 1,064 candidates in London; 313 passed, making a rejection percentage of 70.58. In Scotland, out of 415 candidates 231 failed, making the percentage of rejections 55.66. There were no candidates for the Modified examination.

The *Registers* show that at the end of 1901 there were 13,420 chemists on the register, of whom 2,180 are pharmaceutical chemists. The additions made to the register were the 497 successful Minor candidates, and 12 persons who were restored on payment of a fine, making a net decrease of the numbers on the register of 263. The erasures during the year were 772, 450 being due to death, 17 at the request of the registered persons themselves, and 305 in accordance with the power given to the Registrar by Section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, to strike off the names of those persons who do not respond after two registered letters have been sent to the last-known address.

Mr. BREMIDGE supplemented the information given in his report, and said that great attention had been given to the statutory registers during 1901, and no efforts spared to increase their accuracy. Under Section 10, 894 registered letters were sent out, as well as 677 special communications made on the suggestion of Divisional Secretaries, to persons who were known to have altered their address. Altogether there were 807 erasures, 554 additions, and 1,709 alterations of addresses in the registers during the year 1901.

The PRESIDENT, in moving that the report be entered on the minutes, said the report showed what a lot of work had been done during the year. Their thanks were due to the Divisional Secretaries for the energy they had put in the work; there was, however, still room for improvement, and he hoped the Divisional Secretaries would go on in the same energetic way.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Has the report been published before? The PRESIDENT: No.

The SECRETARY: A reference was made to it in the *Journal* a fortnight ago.

Professors Smithell and Potter and Mr. P. H. Marsden are to be invited to conduct the examination for the Pereira medal.

#### FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was next read. It showed the following balances:—

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account ... ..	1,172	17	4
Benevolent Fund ... ..	242	10	5
Donation Account ... ..	117	15	0
Orphan Fund ... ..	320	17	3

and submitted for payment 2,383l. 9s. 7d. This sum is made up as follows:—Law expenses, 762l. 8s. 8d.; *Journal*, 533l. 4s. 5d.; examiners' fees, 412l. 4s. 7d.; current expenses, 300l.; repairs, 126l. 17s. 11d.; salaries, 99l. 8s. 4d.; sundry accounts, 157l. 15s. 8d.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, mentioned that a small sum in the accounts was for insurance of the presidential badge.

#### BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee; after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving its adoption, said the committee did a full afternoon's work, and voted more money than they had in hand, relying on the funds coming in. Two or three of the grants were supplemental to those raised by relatives, the grants being five of 13l., two of 10l., one of 20l., and one of 10l. 8s.

The report was adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT here mentioned the cases of Robert Valentine Honman, the orphan of a pharmaceutical chemist, who is a candidate for the Watford Orphan Asylum, and Alice Hayes, who is making a third application for admission to the British Home for Incurables. He hoped the trade would use what influence they had for these two pharmaceutical candidates.

#### LIBRARY REPORT.

The report of the Library, Museum, and House Committee was next read. It contained the usual monthly statements of attendance at the libraries and museums, and mentioned that the school staff and research professors had reported, and also that Parkinson's bill for 136l. was correct.

The PRESIDENT said there was no report from the *Journal* sub-committee, as it met this time after the Library Committee instead of before as usual; and was about to propose that the report be adopted, when

Mr. WOOTTON asked whether it would not be possible to have rather more comprehensive reports of the committee. It was an important committee, controlling something like 80 per cent. of the Society's expenditure, yet there were really no details given to guide them in passing the report. He was quite aware that any questions to the President received very polite attention, but he was bound to say they did not get much information. He appreciated Mr. Lord Gifford's trouble last month in framing his questions about the *Journal*, as there was no information on which to base them. He himself asked some time ago about the Scotch report on the Carnegie Trust, and was told it was under consideration, but he had heard nothing about it since. Dr. Symes on several occasions asked about the Research Committee, but obtained little information. Some six months ago he (Mr. Wootton) asked a question about the Burroughs scholarship, and was told Mr. Carteighe was preparing a scheme about which he had heard nothing.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: We want the money first.

Mr. WOOTTON explained that what he asked was where the money goes when there are no candidates for the scholarship—does it go to accumulate the fund, or to the general fund.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Under the trust it is added to the capital.

Mr. WOOTTON: The particular part I should like more information about is as to the expenditure of the committee. To my mind nothing in the report justifies us in adopting it.

Mr. GIFFORD agreed with Mr. Wootton that the report

was inadequate. It was a stereotyped reproduction of a report that they got month after month. The report ought to be informative. He also took it that there would be a report from the *Journal* sub-committee next month.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I should like to ask, for my own information, if the sub-committee was appointed by the Council direct.

The PRESIDENT answered in the negative, and proceeded to say that the minute-books were open to the Council. There was no desire to hold back information. It was as difficult a matter to frame answers to vague questions as it was to put the questions. He was quite willing and anxious to put his colleagues in possession of any information he had. There was no desire to burk the Carnegie Trust question, and he understood there was to be a meeting soon in Scotland to discuss it. At present the scheme was more or less informal and incomplete, but they could depend on it that one of these days the question would come up again. The *Journal* Sub-committee met this time after the Library Committee, and not before, as it usually does. He might say, however, that it was not altogether desirable that the details of the work of the committee should be made public, but any member of the Council was open to see the minute-books.

#### DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. R. E. Dobell was elected divisional secretary for Tavistock, and Mr. W. R. Black for Halifax in place of Mr. Clement Fielding.

#### THE DISPENSERS COMMITTEE.

Mr. GIFFORD: If it is not out of order I should like to ask if there is any information as to the Dispensers Committee, which was appointed some time ago.

The PRESIDENT: There is nothing before the Council, but I may tell you that the committee is not dead.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said, as Chairman of the committee, he would like to say that it was hoped to have the report ready for next month. His recent enforced absence in the West of England had taken up most of his spare time.

Mr. GLYN-JONES added that Mr. Allen was not entirely to blame; a meeting was appointed but both of them wrote at the same time asking it to be put off.

Mr. WALTER HILLS: And you have nothing else to do (Laughter.)

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners reported on the examinations recently held in London. Of 10 Major candidates 2 passed, and out of 268 Minor candidates 64 passed. Certificates had been received from 30 persons applying for registration as students, and the Board recommended three certificates which were doubtful to be accepted; one of these was of the Higher School examination of the Cape of Good Hope, and the other two were continental certificates. The Board regretted they could not accept the Intermediate examination of the Wiltshire County Council educational scheme and are still considering the questions of the Scotch Leaving certificate, and the Durham and Birmingham University examinations which were referred to the Board by the Council. For the purpose of dealing with such questions the Board of Examiners had appointed a committee of their members. The Board also recommended that a delegate be sent to the Conference of Head-masters for the consideration of preliminary education. In regard to the Major examination the Board are of opinion that it might be limited to April and December, but do not think it desirable to curtail the number of examinations for the Minor.

The PRESIDENT said, while it was not pleasant to see the number of passes so small, it was gratifying to see that some thirty certificates had been sent in from apprentices or students. Last year there were only seventy altogether, so that it looked as if matters were improving in that respect.

Mr. GLYN-JONES again raised the question of sending the certificates backwards and forwards between the Board and the Council, and was informed that whereas formerly the certificates used to go before two meetings of the Council and two of the Board of Examiners they now only go once to the Council and twice to the Board.

The TREASURER asked if the information about the Preliminary had been sent to the Wiltshire County Council, as he knew the Secretary of the educational department was eagerly expecting to hear.

The SECRETARY: It has been sent.

Mr. TAYLOR: Would you care to hazard an opinion as to whether the cause of the high percentage of failures in the Minor is due to increased stringency of the examinations, or to unpreparedness on the candidates' part.

The PRESIDENT: That is difficult to answer, but I should say the candidates are very badly prepared.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said a good many came up several times. He knew of a case of a man who had a shot every three months for the Minor and Major, so that he was ploughed four times out of six. It used to be thought a disgrace to fail in examinations, but now a man thinks he has done an unusual thing in passing first time.

Mr. J. E. Saul was appointed delegate to the Congress of Head-masters.

#### MORE DELEGATES.

The Sanitary Institute, which is to hold a Congress in Manchester from September 9 to September 13, asked the Society to appoint delegates to attend. The President, Vice-President, and Mr. Young, were appointed.

Mr. WOOTTON: Could you submit a paper to the Congress on the sale of poisons?

The PRESIDENT: That is a useful suggestion.

Mr. CORDER: Perhaps Mr. Wootton would write it?

The PRESIDENT: The suggestion is a good thing, and I may do something of the kind.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Foster, writing on behalf of the dispensers of the Birmingham district, asked for an interview with the Council. He wrote some time ago and was asked to give an idea of what he had to put before the Council. He now replied that he wished to impress on the Council that the public is not sufficiently protected in having the dispensing of poisons largely done by unqualified persons, by which he meant persons who have not the Minor qualification, also that dispensers are not sufficiently represented amongst the Divisional Secretaries, those gentlemen being almost always chemists in business.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said he did not remember the previous correspondence, but was told it came up some months ago.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Anyhow the matter can be referred to the Dispensers Committee, who can interview the gentlemen, if they think fit.

The President of the Cardiff Association wrote in regard to the pharmaceutical education scheme which the Association is maturing. The Principal of the Cardiff University College will conduct a course if the Association will guarantee twenty students, or an income of 250*l.* a year for three years, after which the college will accept complete responsibility. The letter went on to say that knowing the interest the Society took in educational questions it would "add grace and dignity if the Society would act as sponsors to the scheme, and if they did so it would increase the membership of the Society." The "Welsh metropolis" would be able, it was thought, to furnish the required number of students immediately.

The councillors smiled as the delicate flattery was read to them, and referred the letter to the nearest committee.

Another letter was then read from the "Welsh metropolis," in reference to the difficulty of appointing a Divisional Secretary in place of Mr. Sanders. It appears that a meeting was called at the suggestion of the Secretary, but only three people attended; but it was suggested that Mr. Hagon, the President of the Cardiff Association, might be disposed to take the office. Mr. Hagon did not jump at the offer, but asked if the Society could not make some concession to the Association in the way of membership-fees. The Association had forty-seven members: could not the Society accept payment of a lump-sum?

The Scotch Educational Department informed the Society that it is proposed to make a slight modification in the leaving-certificate examination. At present two modern languages can be taken, but in future one of the languages must be higher or lower Latin. The regulation, however, is not to come into force before 1904.

The Coroner for North Staffordshire wrote in regard to a case of poisoning with insecticide, and the General Purposes Committee to deal with his letter.

This ended the public business.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on February 5, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George Beggs) occupied the chair, and the other members present were the Vice-President (Mr. J. I. Bernard), Messrs. Kelly, J. E. Connor (Newry), Moffitt (Belfast), Golding (Birr), W. V. Johnston, J. Smith, Brown, and Professor Tichborne.

The PRESIDENT, before commencing the business, welcomed Mr. W. V. Johnston, the new member of Council, who briefly returned thanks.

### THE TREASURER'S ILLNESS.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure they were all sorry to know that their Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Grindley) was seriously ill. He had learned, however, from daily reports that he was slowly improving; and he was sure they all trusted that his recovery might be as speedy as possible, for his absence from amongst them was a great loss. It was necessary, until he should be restored to them, to appoint a temporary Treasurer to sign cheques; and he proposed Mr. Smith for the duty.

Mr. KELLY seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. JOHNSTON was elected a member of the House and School Committee.

A letter from the Privy Council Office acknowledged the receipt of the resolution which the Council had passed in favour of the introduction of a course of theoretical chemistry for the Licence examination.

### EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

A report was read from Messrs. Moffitt and Tate, who had been requested to ascertain what facilities are afforded in the Municipal Technical Institute of Belfast for the study by pharmaceutical students of practical chemistry. The Institute had applied for recognition by the Council, and the details given in the report showed that the 100 hours' benchwork required by the Society's regulations would be afforded within the time-limits.

The PRESIDENT thanked Messrs. Moffitt and Tate for their lucid report, and said he was sure the Council would now accept certificates from the Institute.

Mr. MOFFITT said he had taken instructions for inquiries from Mr. Kelly, and he now asked him if he was satisfied with the information given.

Mr. KELLY: Oh, perfectly.

The PRESIDENT moved that the application of the Institute for recognition be granted.

Mr. KELLY seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. MOFFITT said the school had become one of the finest in Ireland since Mr. Templeton got it.

A letter was read from Mr. Blair, member of the Council, transmitting a statement from the Principal of the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute of Cork stating what the courses of practical chemistry were in that institute for pharmaceutical students—viz., one lasting seventeen weeks, another twenty-five weeks, and a third fifty weeks, each of 100 hours.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. SMITH, the first two courses were recognised.

Another letter from the same Institute asked for recognition of their botany course, and it was decided to postpone the consideration of this application until further information was obtained.

A letter was received from the Secretary to the Sanitary Institutes Congress, to be held in Manchester next September, inviting the Council to send delegates, and

Consideration of the letter was postponed until next meeting.

### EXAMINATIONS.

Reports from the Examiners showed that at the last Preliminary examination 21 candidates presented themselves, of whom 11 passed; at the Licence examination 17, and 5 passed; at the Pharmaceutical Assistants examination 3 were

examined and passed; and at the Registered Druggists examination in Belfast 4 attended and 3 passed.

### THE CHEMISTRY SCHOOL.

The PRESIDENT moved, pursuant to notice—

That 50% be allocated out of the funds of the Botany and Materia Medica School to establish a School of Theoretical Chemistry; and that from January 1, 1902, 6l. a year rent be charged to the Botany and Materia Medica School for room, gas, &c.

There was a sum accumulating to the credit of that School on which they might fairly encroach, he said.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

### DONATIONS.

were received from the British Pharmaceutical Conference of a copy of the *Year-book* for 1901, and from the Directory of the Wellcome Chemical-research Laboratories of copies of four pamphlets.

Thanks were voted to the donors.

### ASSISTANTS' EXAMINER.

The PRESIDENT proposed—

That Mr. Henry O'Connor, Ph.C., M.P.S.I., be appointed to examine for the qualification of pharmaceutical chemists' assistant;

saying he was sure Mr. O'Connor would conduct the examination to their entire satisfaction.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding the motion, said it was a strong testimony in Mr. O'Connor's favour that when it was known that he was a candidate for the office no one came forward to oppose him.

Mr. O'Connor was then unanimously appointed.

### CONSULTING DRUGGISTS.

Mr. MOFFITT said that within the last year or two, registered druggists in his locality had opened consulting-rooms in their places of business and brought medical men who gave consultations there and wrote prescriptions which were compounded in the establishments. He wished to know for the information of members of the Society in the north if that was legitimate.

The PRESIDENT: They are infringing the law.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The only way in which we can deal with it, is to bring the matter before the College of Surgeons. We should have sworn information on the subject.

Mr. MOFFITT: Have you power to control them?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I do not think the Pharmacy Acts do, but I believe we can find a way to do it if we get sworn information.

Mr. MOFFITT: Competition is so keen in the north that the registered druggists are making their places of business exact duplicates of the pharmacists' shops.

On the motion of Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. KELLY, Mr. D. S. Jarden, of Rathgar, co. Dublin, was elected a member of the Society. Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

## New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Butt, D. *Practical Retouching*. 7×4½. 1s. net. (Iliffe & Sons.)

Higginson, C. J. *Food and Drugs: a Manual for Solicitors, Public Analysts, Inspectors, and Traders*. 2nd ed. 8vo. 7½×4½. Pp. 224. 3s. 6d. net. (E. Wilson.)

Hurst, G. H. *Lubricating Oils, Fats, and Greases: Their Origin, Preparation, Properties, and Analysis*. 2nd ed. 8½×5½. Pp. 326. 10s. 6d. net. (Scott & G.)

Ross, R. *Mosquito Brigades and How to Organise Them*. 8½×5½. Pp. 106. 3s. (G. Philip.)

## Festivities.

### BOOTS' AT THE MIDLAND.

There was a "lurid glare" about the beautifully decorated tables at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, N.W., on the evening of February 6, when, on the invitation of Mr. Jesse Boot, the managers and assistants of Boots' Cash Chemists (Southern, Limited) and a few friends of the host (numbering about 200 in all) sat down to dinner. The "luridity" was by no means repellant however, and the colour-effect combined with the gastronomic delicacies provided were calculated to weaken the denunciation of the most ardent stickler for "legitimate" pharmacy. Mr. Boot presided, being supported in an office in which he was palpably ill at ease by the presence of Mrs. Boot, Dr. E. T. and Mrs. Pritchard, Alderman and Mrs. Duckworth, Alderman Batty Langley, M.P., and others. The toast-list included "The King," "The House of Commons," and "Our Host." Alderman Duckworth proposed "The House," and Alderman Batty Langley, in his reply, made some outspoken comments on The House and its occupants which delighted his audience, his finest point being, perhaps, that "political prescriptions sent to the House of Commons by the country were not always accurately dispensed." Dr. E. T. Pritchard, in proposing the Chairman's health, prefaced his remarks by disclaiming any title to the possession of the "pomposity of a sesquipedalian verbo-city" spoken of by Dr. Johnson, but he very soon proved that he at least had a "natural exuberance of speech," as Mr. Boot put it, that was more suitable and much more entertaining. His audience cheered the doctor, cheered Mr. and Mrs. Boot, and were with difficulty repressed until Mr. Boot replied. In the course of his response Mr. Boot said:—

You know our popular trade journal—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—keeps a poet on its staff. We cannot afford that yet. We only keep the Pharmacy Act. Our poet friend a short time ago described me as

Trying to imitate Linton the Knight  
By absorbing the whole of the Day.

It was good humouredly meant and good-humouredly taken, at least as far as I am concerned, but, apart from construing it literally the spirit of the words are quite foreign to my ideas. I despise no man's ambition, but I retain my own intact. I thoroughly believe that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things that he possesseth . . . I want everyone in this business to feel its benefits individually—without favouritism—according to their merit and their position. I could not detail to-night how I should like to accomplish this, but it is to be done, and until it is done my ideal will be unaccomplished. Until I can make the business to work out sufficiently satisfactory to enable all our managers to enjoy a comfortable life under a fair scale of remuneration, with the prospect of some secured provision against accident, sickness, or old age, my life's aim is still unreachd. . . . I am aware that progress must necessarily be slow, laborious, and difficult, but as William Morris so finely puts it in his final words on the "Beauty of Life," "To us who have a cause at heart, our highest ambition and our simplest duty are one and the same thing. For the most part we shall be too busy doing the work that lies ready to our hands to let impatience for visibly great progress vex us much. And surely since we are servants of a cause, hope must be ever with us."

During the dinner the "Westminster Singers" soothed the ebullient emotions with roundelay and folksied. The toasting accomplished, the guests retired to the ante-rooms while the dining-room was metamorphosed into a dainty drawing-room for conversation and music. Coffee and tobacco were consumed along with glees, part-songs, humorous ditties, and musical sketches, the Westminster Singers being by this time reinforced by Mr. Griffith Humphreys and Signor Mori's Viennese band.

### C.M.A.S. BOHEMIANS.

On the evening of Ash Wednesday, February 12, members and friends (of both genders) of the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society to the number of over 100 met in the Council Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, and partook of the mild Bohemianism of an excellent concert. Everything was well done, from the opening speech of the Chairman (Councillor W. S. Glyn-Jones) to the "Piscotee" scented programmes and the Epsom-salted tickets of admission. The

presence of the feminine element in considerable force served to chase away the sombre and austere gloom which are characteristics of the normal pharmaceutical countenance; and the eccentricities of the gramophone, combined with the soothing strains of orchestra and songster, finally effected a permanent cheerfulness. The programme contained thirty-four items, and carriages were ordered for 11.30 P.M. which was indeed a close enough limit. The concert was begotten in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it certainly was not the fault of the organisers if a considerable sum is not placed to the credit of that worthy object. The principal artists were Milles, Florrie Dawes, Aitken, Eleanor Druce, and Mabel Reilly, and Mrs. Cullwick; Messrs. C. Chapman, J. W. Johnston, Dick Sawyer, E. R. Bricknell, Mawdesley, J. Jones, and Will Ford. Besides these, an excellent orchestra discoursed varied numbers, and there were violin, flute, and cornet solos. Mr. Harry Reilly was the accompanist.

### SHEFFIELD DANCERS.

The annual chemists' ball, under the auspices of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, was held in the ballroom at the Royal Victoria Hotel on February 6. Tastefully decorated with palms and flowering plants the ballroom had a charming appearance. The dancers numbered about 120, and amongst those present was Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, wearing his chain of office as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Music was provided by Mr. Oxley's band, and Messrs. C. F. Carr and H. Antcliffe discharged the duties of M.C.s. The stewards were Messrs. J. Austen, P. Carr, R. Douglas, E. C. Exell, G. Squire, and J. W. J. Turner.

### HALIFAX CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of this Association was held at the Old Cock Hotel on February 6, the President (Mr. Gibson Dixon) in the chair. Supporting him were Messrs. W. S. Thompson (Vice-President), W. C. Hebden, J.P., J. B. Brierley, J. Swire, G. M. Cobb, W. R. Black (Hon. Secretary), and others. After an admirable dinner, the usual loyal toasts were honoured, and Mr. G. J. Parkes (Nottingham) gave "The Town and Trade of Halifax," to which Mr. W. C. Hebden replied. Mr. A. Hanson (Bradford) proposed "The Halifax and District Chemists' Association." He repudiated the idea that chemists were a despondent class of men, saying it was a pleasure to see them gathered together enjoying themselves. He thought local Associations were doing a good work, and the West Riding was doing especially well, seeing they now had Associations at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, and Barnsley. The President, in responding, said the Association had done a little to better themselves by the co-operative buying of patents. They did not go in for scientific discussions, and the reports of their meetings in the trade journals usually took up about three lines; but, nevertheless, the Association did a lot of really useful work. They usually met to talk over business matters. Mr. F. D. Crossley (Manchester) gave "Kindred Associations." Regret was expressed at the absence of Mr. Silson (Bradford) and Mr. Broadhead (Batley). Mr. Walshaw (Huddersfield), responding, said he thought the Pharmaceutical Society had been timid in not protesting against the illegal use of chemists' titles. Associations must be on the alert, and pay greater attention to pharmaceutical politics. Mr. F. P. Sargeant (Leeds), who also replied, thought the proposed West Riding Federation of Associations might be able to do greater things than the individual Associations could do. The status of the chemist could not be increased by further education, and the drug-store question would doubtless be an object of consideration from now till doomsday. He exhorted everyone to be active and go ahead, and let who would be professional. Mr. W. R. Fielding proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. C. Fielding responded. "Past Officers" was duly proposed by Mr. Tom Briggs and replied to by Mr. W. S. Thompson. Songs were rendered during the evening by Messrs. Hanson, Parkes, E. C. Carr (Normanton), Marchant, Crossley (humorist), and the President. Mr. Cornwell was an efficient accompanist. The menu was headed "Digestive Ferments," with sub-headings "D-cocta" (soups), "Hrudines" (fish), "Sundries (Maw's)" for cutlets. "Our own proprietaries (very profitable)" included sirloin of beef and saddle of mutton;



while the turkey and roist fowl were classed as "Infants' foods." Then came "Confectiones" (pudding, &c.), "Unquentum" (cheese), and "Perfumery" (infusum byni, spiritus frumentis, &c.) "all at store-prices."

#### DINING AT WIGAN.

The second annual dinner of the Wigan and District Chemists' Association was held in the Wigan Conservative Club on February 5, the President (Mr. T. Johnson) being in the chair. He was supported by the Mayor of Wigan (Alderman Kellett, chemist and druggist), the Vice-chair being occupied by Alderman Paillips. The usual toasts were proposed, as well as that of "His Worship the Mayor," who stated in reply that he served his apprenticeship in Wigan thirty-five years ago contemporary with the President, and he trusted the good feeling which now existed amongst the members of the craft in the town would long continue. The remainder of the evening was passed in recitation and so forth, the contributors being Messrs. Phillips, Aspinall Dawson, Fairhurst, and Winstanley (Hon. Secretary).

### Trade Notes.

YOUNG'S CAMPHOR-CROSSES are seasonable articles in these smallpox days. They sell at 1½ each.

THE stock-in-trade, fittings, &c., of Hewitts (Limited) trading as chemists at 41 Crook Street, Bolton, is announced for sale by auction on February 19.

SCHLEUSSNER PLATES.—The attention of x-ray workers and photographic dealers is called to the offer in our advertisement-pages of free samples of the special Schleussner plates for Röntgen work.

LUCE'S EAU DE COLOGNE COMPANY (LIMITED), of Jersey, Southampton and London has been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honour at the 1902 International Exhibition at Marseilles.

IN THIS CORONATION YEAR it is almost natural to use the figure of a crown in connection with trade; it may, therefore, be useful to bear in mind that the Crown Perfumery Company long ago registered the figure of a crown as a trade-mark in the sections which include perfumery, soaps, and toilet preparations. The company notify in our advertisement section this week their exact claims in this regard.

NEW PERFUMERY.—We have received from Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, of Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C., samples of their perfumes "Coronation Bouquet" and "Ixia." The latter is described as "the flower of the South African veldt," and has attained considerable popularity in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. "Coronation Bouquet" is the first to hand of "Coronation" perfumes, and is a nicely-produced boxed perfume with an enticing odour. Both the "Bouquet" and "Ixia" are likely to prove popular sellers. These perfumes are supplied in bond, in fancy bottles (as shown in the illustration) at 13s and 26s per doz., or they may be had in stoppered Lindborgs at 9s., 15s., and 26s. per doz., subject.



THE body-weight is nowadays as important an observation as temperature in the case of phthisical patients and children, but there has been no attempt up to the present to give medical attendants an easy means of reading the daily weight. This is now supplied by Henry

D. Kelf, pharmaceutical chemist, 38 Melbourne Grove, S.E., who through Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons has placed on the market a series of three weight-charts—No. 1, 1 lb. to 3 stone; No. 2, 3 stone

to 9 stone; and No. 3, 8 stone to 14 stone—which permit of periodic entries, thus making the plot for a curve. Mr. Kelf thinks the charts will also be useful to chemists in health-resorts for keeping the records of their customers' weights.

SUGAR IN URINE.—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., have recently added nitro-propiol to their list of "soloid" reagents. Nitro-propiol was introduced some two years ago as a test for glucose in urine, and is particularly useful as confirmation of other tests. Indigo-blue is developed in the sugar solution, and eventually indigo is precipitated. The tablets contain ¼ gr. of nitro-propiol, and the directions for use are:—

Add one to a mixture of 10 minims of urine and 3 drs. of water, and boil. If glucose be present, the liquid will assume a deep blue colour, owing to the formation of indigo-blue. If the colour does not appear quickly, continue the boiling for about five minutes before deciding on the result of the test.

### Personalities.

MR. F. W. DOWN, chemist and druggist, has been elected Secretary of the Hatherleigh Constitutional Club.

BROTHER E. R. HOBLYN, chemist and druggist, has been appointed J. S. of St. John's Lodge 1,247 of Freemasons, Plymouth.

W. BROTHER W. B. EDGELEER, P.M., P.P.G., Supt. Wks. (chemist and druggist, Petersfield), has been re-elected Treasurer of Lodge of Friendship No 938.

MR. W. W. GREEN (of Messrs. Brookes & Green, drug and produce brokers, 25 Mincing Lane, E.C.) has been elected chairman of the Wanstead District Council.

PROFESSOR WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN (Director of the Scientific Department, Imperial Institute) delivered a lecture to the Society of Arts last week on "The Coal Resources of India and their Development." Lord George Hamilton presided.

At the Installation meeting of the Lodge of Union No. 38, Chichester, on February 6, Bro. Samuel Baker was advanced to the Senior Warden's chair. Bro. Baker has been a member of this lodge (one of the oldest in the province of Sussex) since 1879.

MR. ABRAHAM TAYLOR, chemist, Morley, was on Monday elected a member of the Morley Town Council. Mr. Taylor, who is the secretary of the local Tradesmen's Association, had two cloth-manufacturers as his opponents, but was returned by a majority of 184.

MR. J. F. MARLAR, chemist and druggist, Colchester, has been elected trustee of the Maldon District of Oddfellows, of which he is a Past Provincial and Grand Master, and has also recently received a presentation from the members of the Colne Valley Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in recognition of his services last year as Principal.

MR. A. E. EKINS, pharmaceutical chemist, who is Mayor of St. Albans, held a reception at the Drill Hall, St. Albans, on February 6 of members of all the courts and lodges of the friendly societies in the town. Between 1300 and 1400 persons were present, and the Mayoress was presented with a gold brooch set with diamonds and rubies.

WE are losing one of the ablest of our provincial correspondents through the appointment of Mr. A. G. Gardiner, of Blackburn, as editor of the *Daily News*. Mr. Gardiner has been in touch with the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association since its formation, and he has an intimate knowledge of pharmaceutical politics which may yet be of great service to pharmacy when he comes to direct the policy of so influential a newspaper as the *Daily News*.

A TRADE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU has been established at Christiania under the auspices of the Government. It is to assist all branches of trade by providing them with detailed particulars as to market for Norwegian goods duty, freight, credit, &c. The information collated, will as a rule, be supplied free of charge.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

### SUPPLY OF LYMPH.

Mr. Bartley returned to the question of the supply of lymph on Monday, February 10. He asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he will take steps to provide with the least possible delay an adequate supply of Government lymph, so that every qualified medical practitioner shall be able to purchase lymph in such quantities as he may require, and at cost-price?

Mr. Long, in his reply said the duty undertaken by the Government in 1898 was to provide for primary vaccination by public vaccinators, and this duty has been completely fulfilled. It has also been the desire of the Government as far as possible to provide public vaccinators with lymph for revaccination, and this has been done to the utmost extent practicable. In ordinary times it has been found sufficient to issue from 8 000 to 10 000 charges of lymph weekly, but since the smallpox epidemic began this output has been increased to some 50 000 charges a week. He explained the difficulties in connection with the manufacture and supply of glycerinated lymph; also that there is great fluctuation in the demand owing to the habit of many persons deferring vaccination until smallpox is imminent. In a single fortnight recently the applications for lymph from public vaccinators, which had previously risen to four times the normal demand, suddenly more than doubled. Mr. Long added that an ample supply of glycerinated calf-lymph can be obtained from unofficial sources, and that there is no reason to doubt that it is satisfactory in quality. He considered it would be unfortunate to enter into competition with private enterprise in this matter, and did not see his way to accede to Mr. Bartley's suggestion.

Mr. Bartley: May I ask whether there is a guarantee that this is really efficient?

Mr. Long: There is no guarantee at all in connection with either official or non-official lymph. Two years ago there was an independent inquiry by the *Lancet* into lymph generally supplied. On that occasion they found considerable fault with the lymph supplied by the Local Government Board, and placed it fifth in the order of merit. It is impossible to guarantee lymph, and all the Local Government Board do is to secure that the utmost care and trouble shall be taken in its preparation in the hope that it will prove pure and efficacious. The lymph supplied by private firms is of excellent quality, and is as good as we can supply ourselves.

Mr. Pease: Is it a fact that a large quantity was received from the French Government?

Mr. Long: No, sir. I am not aware of any lymph being supplied by the French Government, but there is a considerable manufacture of lymph in France by private firms. So far as I am aware it is of a thoroughly satisfactory character.

At present any individual, experienced or not, may set up the production and sale, without licence or inspection, of vaccine lymph. Mr. Bull thinks this good ground for asking Mr. Long if the Government intends to enlarge its establishment, so as to be in a position to supply its own lymph to the profession generally, or to exercise some control over those outside sources from which private practitioners under existing conditions are compelled to derive their supply.

### AN IRISH QUESTION.

A doubt has arisen in Ireland as to the eligibility of those officers (including the apothecaries) of the different county infirmaries who, on the passing of the Local Government Act 1898 were transferred to the County Councils, to share in a system of pensions, and a question is to be put in the House to clear up the matter.

### PATENT-LAW AMENDMENT.

In the House of Commons the same evening the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Gerald Balfour) introduced a Bill to amend the law with reference to applications for patents and other matters connected therewith. The Bill is based on the recommendations of the 1900 committee, and deals with the question of examining the specifications of

letters-patent previously obtained in the United Kingdom and granting compulsory licences. He said he was aware that the public are of opinion that the committee were not absolutely unanimous with respect to the recommendations, but he had followed closely the lines of them. A considerable interval should elapse between the first and second readings in order to give those interested an opportunity of studying the provisions.

### LORD AVEBURY'S BILL.

The Shops (Early-closing) Bill which Lord Avebury re-introduced into the House of Lords on January 27, does not differ materially from the measure considered by the Select Committee last year. The memorandum which prefaces the measure has been slightly altered, and now concludes with the unanimous finding of the Committee that present hours "are grievously injurious to health," that "the subject is one of urgent importance," as "such serious warnings from the heads of the medical profession cannot safely be disregarded." The Bill consists of sixteen clauses and a schedule, and the ninth clause enables pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists to supply medicines, drugs, or medical appliances after appointed hours of closing. We observe that petitions in favour of the Bill are occasionally presented to the House, and those Chemists' Associations which last year gave it their support might now strengthen Lord Avebury's hands by petitioning in favour of it. The Early-closing Association, 21 New Bridge Street, London, E.C., has prepared a form of petition, of which copies can be obtained from Mr. J. A. Stacey, the Secretary.

## Things that Happen—Sometimes.



### OUR CUSTOMERS.

ASSISTANT: "There's a lady in the shop wants a dose, and there's nothing the matter with her; what shall I do?"

THE "BOSS": "Give her something to make her ill, and then give an antidote!"

ABOUT three years ago a Japanese commercial museum was established in Singapore. The American Consul has recently visited it, and among the many articles he finds there are toilet requisites, toilet boxes, brushes, &c. He advocates the establishment of an American museum on the same lines.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### A Master in Pharmacy,

if ever any man deserved that designation, was William Martindale. He was a man who would have made himself master of any business he might have been engaged in, for he had a strong intellect and untiring industry. But we cannot imagine him as anything else than a pharmacist: a typical pharmacist if that means the kind of professional of whom our young men dream dreams; but untypical if it means only a good specimen of the bulk. Mr. Martindale carved out for himself a position which unfortunately is too rare; he was essentially a physicians' pharmacist. He laid the foundation of that reputation at University College Hospital; he consummated it when he published the "Extra Pharmacopœia." There is not room for many such, but it is the object to aim at; and, given the qualification, there will be pretty sure to be the opportunity to utilise it in some degree in almost every locality.

### The Crowning Triumph

of Mr. Martindale's career was his selection by the Privy Council to represent pharmacy on their Poisons Committee. Let it be distinctly understood: he represented British pharmacy, not the Pharmaceutical Society merely. He was, I think, particularly gratified by this official recognition of his capacity, though through his conscientiousness the work caused him a good deal of anxiety. I have heard it suggested that he was too complaisant towards his antagonists to be our ideal champion. This was certainly an unjust appreciation. He was judiciously minded, could see both sides of an argument, and that characteristic was probably the one which specially recommended him to the Privy Council. And it was in truth the wisest form of diplomacy. Mr. Cross, of Camlachie, who is aiming at undermining the Pharmacy Act, is a partisan pure and simple. The other members of the Committee who will have to judge between him and our side are not men to be imposed on by hollow arguments, and I am confident that if Mr. Martindale had lived he would have greatly influenced the report, even if he could not have had his way entirely. I had a long conversation with him quite lately, and we talked almost exclusively about the Committee. He was an ardent believer in the principle of the Pharmacy Act, and his mind was well stored with facts and arguments in support of it. His absence from the Committee at the critical stage looks bad for us, but, after all, it will only postpone the battle which we have to fight with Mr. Cross; and I am not afraid of Mr. Cross when we come to marshal our arguments against his in the open.

### Mr. Barnard Proctor

told us twenty years ago that "he was a benefactor to his kind who should make one pharmacist grow where two grew before." The stores, Mr. Boot, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been trying to earn Mr. Proctor's benediction since then, and success is now in view. The "Register of Chemists and Druggists" for 1902 shows a reduction of 263 in the number of persons qualified by law to carry on the business of pharmacy in Great Britain. It is true that this reduction is more than accounted for by the big biennial sweep whereby 305 names were erased, but it is also a fact that there were not enough new qualifications to balance the losses of the year. The Registrar reports that 497 persons passed the Minor in 1901. He also reports 450

deaths and 17 names erased at the request of registered persons. That shows a balance of 30, but this margin is not sufficient to allow for deaths unreported, for emigrations, and for withdrawals from the business. The ten-guinea fee may have had some influence in reducing the number of candidates; the new Preliminary will have more before long. Meanwhile, those of us who remain on the Register ought to benefit by the statistical position.

### The Population

of the British Isles is steadily augmenting while our numbers are at best little more than stationary. That is to say, our quarry is improving, and though we know the condition is not in all respects healthy, we may leave the difficulties to our successors on the principle of Madame de Maintenon's "after us the deluge." There have been four censuses since our Register was created, and comparing the population of Great Britain with the numbers of chemists on the Registers at the same dates we get the following results:—

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Population ...	26,072,284	29,710,012	33,028,172	36,998,032
Registered chemists	13,200	13,658	14,658	15,600

In other words, each chemist in 1871 could look for an average *clientèle* of 1,975, in 1881 this had risen to 2,175, in 1891 to 2,253, and in 1901 to 2,435.

### Rational Remedies

is not a very hopeful title for the co-operative competition with proprietary preparations which the Cardiff chemists are eager to enter upon at the instigation of their President, Mr. Drane. It gives away the best weapon to start with. "Mysterious medicines" would have a far better chance. *Mundus vult decipi*; it is the occult in put-up physic which is the attraction. The old patents were boomed into fame by the baffled attempts of the College of Physicians to discover their composition. Under any title it is not quite clear what is to be got from this joint enterprise. Every chemist who associates himself with it is probably already selling his own discoveries wherever he can. Is he going to do better financially under a pooling scheme? It is to be hoped, however, that the Cardiff chemists will try the experiment: it will yield "at least an interesting reminiscence," as Bismarck said when somebody consulted him about accepting the crown of Bulgaria.

### Doctors' Labels

as affected by the Pharmacy Act are being discussed in the *Lancet*. Thousands of doctors who disperse their own medicines no doubt send these out, often containing a scheduled poison, with labels which do not bear the name and address of the seller, as required by the statute, even supposing that they keep a copy of the formula. The name and address, they say, savours of advertising, and the *Lancet* agrees with this view, and recommends its correspondents to go on disregarding the Act. But do they "sell"? "I resent the suggestion that I sell medicines," writes one practitioner; "I charge for treatment, not for medicines." There is something plausible in this contention, and it would be interesting to have it argued in the High Court. There is a little evasiveness, not to say evasion, about it, but it might answer. Anyway, as a last resort the troubled doctors can find a way out of their difficulty by handing over their dispensing to the men who are specially qualified to do it, and who do not suffer in their unctuous rectitude by using labels with their names on.

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ACCORDING to the *Independance Belge*, Dr. Camille Lœuriaux, of St. Gilles, has discovered a curative serum for whooping-cough.

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## Editorial Comments.

### Methylated Liniments.

IN December last two Dalston chemists were summoned at the North London Police Court for selling soap-liniment which the analyst (Mr. Leo Taylor, F.I.C.) certified was made with methylated spirit instead of rectified spirit. The two cases were adjourned for eight weeks in order that the Government analysts might examine the reserved samples. Last Friday Mr. Mead heard the adjourned summonses, and read certificates from the Government Laboratory to the effect that the samples of soap-liniment examined did not contain methylated spirit. The cases were withdrawn, the Borough Council having to pay costs. There the matter, so far as the public representatives are concerned, ends, but the payment of the comparatively trifling costs is not full restitution for the injustice done to two respectable chemists in hauling them before the Magistrate and accusing them of selling inferior medicines when there was not the slightest ground for the charge, the borough analyst having erroneously concluded that the slight tint of colour he obtained in applying Riche and Bardy's test indicated the presence of methyl alcohol. It is known to pharmaceutical chemists that the test gives very definite results with methyl alcohol and dilutions of it, but commercial ethyl alcohol, which has never come within sight of methylic products, gives a degree of coloration, and such complex mixtures as soap-liniment made with ethylic alcohol also respond to the test. We may recall the fact that MM. Riche and Bardy communicated their method to the French Academy of Sciences in 1875. It was printed in the *Comptes-rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* (vol. lxxx., page 1076), and was also translated into English chemical and pharmaceutical journals of that year. The test depends on the formation of methyl-aniline violet, and is sensitive to 1 per cent. of methyl alcohol. It is given as follows in Allen's "Commercial Analysis":—

Ten c.c.'s of the sample of alcohol previously rectified, if necessary, over potassium carbonate, are placed in a small flask



with 15 grammes of iodine and 2 grammes of red phosphorus. Methyl and ethyl iodides are formed, and should be distilled off into about 30 c.c. of water. The heavy oily liquid which settles to the bottom is separated from the water and transferred to a flask containing 5 c.c. of aniline. The flask should be placed in cold water in case the action should be violent; or, if necessary, the reaction may be stimulated by gently warming the flask. After one hour the product is boiled with water and solution of soda added, when the bases rise to the top as an oily layer, which may be drawn off with a pipette after filling the flask with water up to the neck.

The next part of the test consists in oxidising the base, and this may be accomplished by tin bichloride, iodine, potassium chlorate, or, as is usually done with Hofmann's mixture, of quartz sand (100), sodium chloride (2), and cupric nitrate (3). One c.c. of the liquid is mixed with 10 grammes of the oxidising agent by means of a glass rod, and when thoroughly incorporated is introduced into a glass tube and kept at a temperature of 90° C. in a water-bath for eight or ten hours. The product is then exhausted by three treatments with warm alcohol, the liquid filtered and made up with alcohol to 100 c.c. The product at this stage is, if the sample be pure alcohol, of a deep red colour but if methyl alcohol be present it is violet, varying in depth of colour with the quantity present. The liquid is next diluted with distilled water, and examined by colorimetric methods of comparison. The difficulty which students find in distinguishing blue and red tints of litmus crops up here, but to eliminate error as far as possible, and to preserve a record of the experiment, Riche and Bardy recommended dyeing a hank of white merino in the mixture. M. Iard and Stark, in a paper communicated to the British Pharmaceutical Conference (*C. & D.*, September 6, 1890, page 321), gave reasons for preferring white floss silk, but we find pure absorbent cotton suits the purpose equally well. After diluting the liquid with 1,600 times its volume of water, it is transferred to a porcelain dish, a piece of absorbent cotton immersed in it, and the liquid brought to the boil. The cotton is then taken out and dried. In making comparisons care has to be taken to use the same quantities of test liquid and cotton. In the North London cases there was not the slightest doubt that the soap-liniments supplied were made with ethylic alcohol, but in face of the borough analyst's certificates and the summons issued on the strength of them, it was necessary for the defendants to prove their *bona fides*. Happily the Government analysts at Clement's Inn Passage have independently established this, but it may be useful to show how exceptionally careful public analysts should be when testing such complex mixtures as soap-liniment for methyl alcohol. Mr. J. Slinger Ward (Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward) instituted a series of experiments with the test, in which he employed the following varieties or compounds of spirits:—

1. Liniment of soap, reported by analyst to be methylated, but found methyl-free by the Government analyst.
2. Methylated soap-liniment.
3. Liniment of soap, containing 5 per cent. of methylated spirit.
4. English grain spirit from stock.
5. Danish grain-spirit from docks.
6. German potato-spirit from docks.
7. Spirit No. 6, with the addition of oil of rosemary equivalent in strength to lin. saponis B.P.
8. Spirit (No. 6) with oil of rosemary and soft soap as lin. saponis B.P.

Each one of these samples dyed the cotton more or less. We have repeated the dyeing experiments, and can corroborate Mr. Ward's observations. Although all the cottons were tinted, there was no possibility of making any error when No. 2 was taken as the standard of comparison. This sample of wool came out of a bright violet colour; No. 3 had a distinct violet tint; No. 4 (from English grain spirit) had

just the faintest suggestion of pink, whilst Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 had varying faint tints ranging from heliotrope to violet. It is curious to note that the oil of rosemary and soft soap as in Nos. 7 and 8 have a tendency to give a violet tinge to the cotton, and yield a colour of about equal tint to No. 1, the tint of which was scarcely distinguishable from that of No. 3. A rough idea of the tints may be gathered from the cover of our Winter Issue. Nos. 1 and 3 were a shade deeper than the tint of the words "Winter Issue," and No. 2 not unlike the dark background on which the words are printed. In the experiments 400 c.c. of a dilution of 1 in 1,600 was used, but if a stronger solution is taken there is no difficulty in getting a dark colour on the cotton-wool, yet even then it bears no comparison with the intense violet yielded by methylated spirit. In short, there is no difficulty in telling what is methylated spirit and what is not. Care must nevertheless be exercised in performing the test. In every case it should be pushed to its extreme point—*i.e.*, cotton should be dyed with the resulting solution sufficiently diluted. Care should be taken in selecting the stuff; ordinary white merino wool contains sulphur. The best results are obtained with pure absorbent cotton. To ensure accuracy the suspected liniment should be distilled over potassium carbonate, as originally recommended by Riche and Bardy, before subjecting the spirit to the test. Another point which has not been previously noted is pointed out to us by Mr. Ward. It is that the boiling of the iodides of ethyl and methyl with soda-solution should be performed in a flask with a reflux-condenser. This is of some importance, bearing in mind the lower boiling-point of methyl iodide, as if neglected the proportion of methyl and ethyl present in the original sample will be misrepresented. In case of doubt the iodides should be subjected to fractional distillation before proceeding with the test. We hope these North London cases will be seriously considered by public analysts. The fact that the Government chemists have emphatically stated that the liniments were free from methylated spirit is alone sufficient to put them on their guard, for there are few analytical processes with which the Government chemists are more familiar than those for the detection of methylated spirit. The data which we have given show very clearly that there is an ample margin for the elimination of error.

## Pharmacy in the Transvaal.

We have been waiting, with more than usual interest it may be confessed, the first influences of British rule upon pharmacy in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, for the chaotic condition of things before the outbreak of the war was a real scandal, and some of the more enlightened members of Mr. Kruger's Government had recognised the truth of the statements submitted to them on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Republic for early reform of the Pharmacy Law. As soon as Lord Milner took up the reins of government he was approached by Mr. Robert Batters, President of the Society, who submitted a statement on the subject, and made several suggestions for maintaining the standard of qualification. Since then Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie and others have joined in the representations, and the result is a proclamation dated January 2, to which brief reference was made last week, and which we now print in full (see page 281). It is no secret that South Africa has been made the happy dumping-ground of medical and allied practitioners from the American and European continents, and although there may have been some precious things amongst them, there was much that is common to all dumping-grounds. So far as pharmacy is

concerned it is undoubtedly the case that efficient men with the British and Irish certificates, and a few German apothecaries of unquestionable respectability, had to meet competition with men who had no real training in the art of pharmacy, and who in their sober moments must have been as astonished as everybody else that their names were on the registers of pharmacists in the Transvaal or Orange Free State. What is true of pharmacy is also true, more or less, of medicine and dentistry. It was impossible for this to go on even under a Boer government, and Lord Milner in his proclamation ensures that it will not continue. It is correct to recognise the rights of those who were in business out there before the war, but, henceforth, every person who desires to practise as a chemist and druggist in the Transvaal (the proclamation does not include Orange River Colony) must obtain a licence signed by the Secretary to the administration. If the applicant is entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist in Great Britain or Ireland he will obtain a licence on furnishing proof of identity or good character, but in all other cases more thorough inquiry is to be made as to the validity of the diploma, and the applicants' right to practise elsewhere under the diploma. In a temporary measure of this character precision is not to be expected, consequently we find that the diploma or certificate from Ireland may or may not include that of registered druggist, although this grade, unlike that of the Irish pharmaceutical chemist, is not legally entitled to compound medical prescriptions. Again the more stringent provision as to foreign diplomas also applies to those from the British colonies, so that Australian pharmacists, Canadians, and South Africans who think of settling down in the Transvaal must face the possibility of non-registration unless they prove to the hilt their desirability, if not ability. The provision in regard to reciprocity of registration so far as physicians, surgeons, and dentists are concerned, is in line with home feelings. We are surprised that pharmacy is excluded from the clause, which will secure henceforth the exclusion of continental medical practitioners from the Transvaal, as there is no reciprocity at present between Britain and other European countries in medical and dental registration. Application for registration in the Transvaal has to be made in the following form, with which the applicant must submit a sworn declaration by two witnesses as to identity and character:—

I, ....., being desirous of practising in the Transvaal as a ....., make oath and say—

(1) I am at present registered (or entitled to be registered) in Great Britain (or Ireland) as a .....

(2) I am duly admitted and lawfully qualified to practise in Great Britain or Ireland as a .....

(3) [For applicants not possessing a British qualification.] I am in possession of a degree or diploma (which I annex hereto, and which I declare has not been cancelled, withdrawn, or suspended) granted by ....., entitling me to practise as a ..... in .....

(4) I have never been convicted in any Court on a charge of professional misconduct.

(5) I declare that by the laws of ..... British subjects, legally qualified to practise as ..... in Great Britain and Ireland are afforded privileges equivalent to those in respect of which the present application is made.

(Signature, &c.)

Although this form is used for chemists and druggists, doctors and dentists, the fifth paragraph is to be struck out when chemists and druggists apply for registration. Eventually the great majority of pharmacists in the Transvaal will be those holding the British qualification, for Austrian and German apothecaries and French pharmaciens with full qualification are not wandering men, and their utility to a community doctored by British practitioners would, to say the least, be doubtful.

## January Trade.

THE first issue of the Board of Trade returns for 1902 shows several alterations indicative of enterprise on the part of the compilers. First we notice that the monthly summaries are now extended to three years, so that comparison with the details is now completely uniform. Classification has also undergone some change, and a few important items have been added. Thus the imports and exports of quinine and quinine salts are now shown separately. Indigotin is now shown by itself instead of being included under "Other coal-tar dyes"—53367. oil imported last month, and 53,1677. worth of indigo. The former item in January, 1901, was part of 4647. Sugar is now distinguished from molasses, and the imports and home consumption of saccharin are shown for the first time, corresponding figures for the exports being also given. The statistics of tobacco and cigarette imports are also given in much greater detail than formerly. There are other minor alterations affecting various trades, and if any doubt should exist as to what the values in the returns precisely mean, the following note appended to the summary table will set it at rest:—

The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight. Those of the exports the cost and shipping charges, and are known as the "free on board" values.

It is just as well to have this fact stated although it may be pretty generally known. British trade during the first month of the year does not show change from recent conditions; there was an increase of 4,143,8327, or 9 per cent, in the imports as compared with January of last year; a decline in exports to the extent of 498,9577, or 2 per cent., and an improvement of 239,1397, or 5.7 per cent., in re-exported goods. The rise in imports was in part due to larger purchases of duty-free food and drink, and principally to exceptional imports of raw materials for textile-manufactures. In dutiable articles of food and drink there was an advance of 1,298,8127, which may be attributed to speculative purchases made in anticipation of further import-duties. In sugar, for example, there was an increase of 2,683,000 cwt. in quantity and 1,068,0007. in value. Cocoa and coffee were also affected to a less extent; but the imports of tea declined, probably owing to Lord Curzon's cable and the Chancellor's recent sympathetic speech on Indian tea. As to exports, the small decrease already noted is chiefly due to the lower price of coal, but there was a falling-off of 96,0007. in chemicals, most of which is due to copper sulphate, the decline amounting to 5,971 tons, or 140,9947. As a set-off alkali advanced by 11,3587, "other chemicals" by 27,8197, and medicines by 5,0437. Last month we exported 47,721 oz. of British quinine and quinine salts, amounting to 3,2617, which works out at 1s. 47. per oz.; we also exported 17,600 oz. of foreign-made quinine and salts, valued at only 4967, or about 67. per oz. These are mysterious figures, which we shall not venture to readjust, especially as they show an approach to sixpenny quinine—a point believed to be fabulous if not miraculous. The margin between the values of the British and foreign quinines is too wide to attribute to packing, but an explanation of the divergence may be found in the charitable disposition of exporters towards those of their customers who happen to live where there is no income-tax, but flagrant import-duties at the port of arrival. The month's quinine account stands as follows:—

Imports.	Exports.
	17,600 oz. foreign, value £496
	47,721 oz. English, value 3,261
22,290 oz., value £1,168	65,321 oz. £3,757



It will be seen that the foreign quinine, which, when exported, is valued at  $6\frac{3}{4}$  an oz., costs 1s. when it comes to us. Quinine is a trifling business compared to that in saccharin. During January we imported 768,844 oz. of saccharin, 316,818 oz. being for home consumption, and the total value was 27,781*l*. A decrease of 384,225 lbs. in the imports of quicksilver is recorded, and in confirmation of the statements made in our Trade Reports recently that a large business had been done in the metal, we notice that the exports last month amounted to 214,448 lbs., an increase of 121,416 lbs. compared with January, 1901. Taken altogether the export returns are not discouraging, and when the war is out of the way there is every indication that trade will considerably improve. In a letter to the *Standard* Sir Howard Vincent, who is now in South Africa, states that "a tremendous boom has already commenced, and may, on the conclusion of peace, attain any dimensions, especially if a reasonable fiscal preference be given, as in Canada and New Zealand, to British over foreign goods." We hope that British wholesale druggists and chemical-manufacturers will get in on the ground floor.

#### THE CALENDAR.

Some interesting things can be gathered from the 1902 calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society (Great Britain). It is in fact a calendar, the pages from 7 to 18 containing as varied a lot of matter as the most catholic could wish, the very first item being sufficient to produce a smile to last throughout the year. It is—

Annual subscriptions to the Society due for 1902.  
Dog and establishment licences renewable.  
Scotch public holiday.

The gradation is beautiful; members' subscriptions due, dogs to be paid for, Scotch public holiday—January 1—the day of all others in the calendar that needs no emphasis. There are many useful items in the calendar. Our attention was next arrested by the poisons schedule on page 57, perhaps because there is a Part 3 look about it which is not quite pleasing. The following diagram shows the style:—

#### PART 1 (Poisons named)

#### PART 2 (Poisons named)

EVERY COMPOUND containing a poison within the meaning of the Act when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin.

This is an ingenious way of placing vermin-killers. It has been decided in lower Courts that certain vermin-killers are in Part 1. We have pointed out that they were never specifically placed there, but the new way of ranging them places them neither in the one nor the other. Now there is a fourth way of dealing with the matter. When the schedule was enlarged in 1869, vermin-killers being amongst the items mentioned, it was resolved that "of the same" preparations of prussic acid, of cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides, of strychnine and of atropine ought to be deemed in the first part of the schedule. It may reasonably be argued that vermin-killers are one "of the same," therefore that if they contain prussic acid, a cyanide, strychnine, or atropine, they are in the first part. It is impossible to stretch the resolution more than that, and it leaves arsenical vermin killers in Part 2. From all which it is evident that the authoritative body should really have the matter settled one way or other; the pseudo-third part is objectionable.

#### POISONS COMMITTEE.

The Poisons Committee met on Thursday, February 6, Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., in the chair. The death of Mr. Martindale, a member of the Committee, having been

announced, the Committee adjourned. We understand that the Committee will not meet again till early in March. Last week several witnesses, including Dr. Muir, Dr. Voelcker, and Mr. Bowen-Jones, were in attendance, but no evidence was taken. It is possible that a new member will be appointed to take the place of Mr. Martindale, although this course is not obligatory. From various sources we understand that those who are leading the opposition to the pharmaceutical view of the matter are not without misgivings as to the attitude of the House of Commons. In the House they are aware that the Pharmaceutical Society has several doughty champions, and that if any drastic changes are recommended in the report an opportunity for discussion will be sought upon some suitable vote of supply. But the delay caused by Mr. Martindale's death makes that opportunity more remote than ever, and the chances are that it may not occur until in a new Session a departmental Bill on the subject is introduced. We have received the following communication:—

The Lord President of the Council was this day pleased to appoint Walter Hills, Esq., to be a member of the Committee to consider Schedule A annexed to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, in the place of William Martindale, Esq., F.C.S., deceased.

(Signed)

February 12, 1902.

A. W. FITZ ROY.

#### VETERAN STUDENTS.

The report of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society referred to in our report of the Council meeting (page 257) shows that the Society has on its rolls 742 student-associates. The list begins with a distinctly absorbing name, that of Abdul Karim Abdurahman, who resides neither in Cabul nor Constantinople, but in this most cosmopolitan of all cities, London. William Sherwood York, of Goldsill, happily ends the list. Between these two names are many that recall old memories. We pick out the following who are student-associates of twenty years' standing or more:—

Arthur Chadwick, Leeds	...	passed 1879
Frederick Chapman, London	...	" 1871
Christopher Coulthard, Carlisle	...	" 1855
James G. Davies, Rowston	...	" 1880
William Day, Oswestry	...	" 1880
H. W. Emerson, West Hartlepool	...	" 1876
A. T. Gott, Bradford	...	" 1877
Edward H. Grimwade, Croydon	...	" 1879
Edward Hull, Lower Tottenham	...	" 1880
A. C. Hubbard, Walsall	...	" 1873
John Johnson, jun., Aberdeen	...	" 1879
William Jones, Bolton	...	" 1879
W. A. Jones, Stoke on Trent	...	" 1880
F. Kirkham, Bury St. Edmunds	...	" 1878
H. C. G. Lane, Salisbury	...	" 1881
W. H. Legat, York	...	" 1873
T. C. Leicester, Brighton	...	" 1869
Thomas Lloyd, Stratford	...	" 1877
Josephine MacManus, Berkswell	...	" 1877
Joseph Middlebrook, Sheffield	...	" 1874
John W. Norfolk, Beverley	...	" 1872
G. E. Phillips, Ashbourne	...	" 1872
G. F. Pond, London	...	" 1876
F. W. Richardson, Hull	...	" 1876
T. A. H. Roderick, Pontypool	...	" 1876
T. P. Sage, Leicester	...	" 1872
E. J. Shaw, Stourbridge	...	" 1867
J. W. Shaw, Guisborough	...	" 1874
G. E. Sindall, Knaresborough	...	" 1871
J. M. Watts, London	...	" 1876
W. N. Wheeler, London	...	" 1877

It will be seen that all these persons have reached their pharmaceutical majority as apprentices, and many, doubtless, are no longer associated with pharmacy in a direct manner—Mr. Wm. Day, for instance, who last year sold the fruits of his successful enterprise to Mr. Jesse Boot. Mr. Coulthard holds the palm, but he has company in another who passed the Preliminary examination before it was compulsory, and the Society has reason to be proud of this list of veterans, young though some of them are.

## Winter Session.

### Royal Society.

At a meeting of the Society at Burlington House on February 6, the Prince of Wales was formally admitted a Fellow, signing the historic roll of fellows. Sir WM CROOKES read two papers on "The Stratification of Hydrogen" and

#### RADIO-ACTIVITY AND THE ELECTRON THEORY.

He described his attempts to prepare pure hydrogen and experiments on the stratifications exhibited by the purified gas under the influence of an induction current. The researches begun in 1884 have been continued at intervals to the present time. Some beautiful experiments in radiant matter were then shown, after which the lecturer said he had spoken of "radiant matter" and "electrons" as if they were identical. Nearly twenty-five years ago he was led by experiments in highly rarefied tubes to assume the existence of matter in an ultra-gaseous state. Later, in a lecture delivered before the British Association at the Sheffield meeting, 1879, he first used the expression "radiant matter." "In studying this fourth state of matter," he said, "we seem at length to have within our grasp and obedient to our control the little indivisible particles which, with good warrant, are supposed to constitute the physical basis of the universe. We have seen that in some of its properties radiant matter is as material as this table, whilst in other properties it almost assumes the character of radiant energy. We have actually touched the borderland where matter and force seem to merge into one another." In twenty-five years one's theories might change, although the facts on which they were based remain immovable. What he then called "radiant matter" now passed as "electrons," a term coined by Dr. Johnstone Stoney to represent the separate units of electricity, which was as atomic as matter. What was puzzling and unexplained on the "radiant matter" theory is now precise and luminous on the "electron" theory, and thus his early hypotheses fell into order by the substitution of one expression for the other. A chemical ion consists of a material nucleus or atom of matter, constituting by far the larger portion of the mass, and a few electrons or atoms of electricity. The electrons are the same as the "satellites" of Lord Kelvin and the "corpuscles" or "particles" of Professor J. J. Thomson. Electrons probably left the negative pole with a velocity nearly uniform, modified to a considerable extent by the degree of exhaustion, and to a less extent by the electromotive force behind them. Many experiments have shown that the liberated electrons do not behave as a gas; they have not properties dependent on intercollisions, mean free path, &c.; they act more like a fog or mist, are mobile, and carried about by a current of air to which they give temporary conducting powers, clinging to positively electrified bodies and thereby losing mobility, and settling on the walls of the containing vessel if left quiet. On the other hand, the crowd of hydrogen or mercury atoms, by virtue of molecular motion and intercollisions, act as gases. Whilst their mean free paths are conditioned by the degree of exhaustion, there might be amongst them a certain number of actual free paths differing widely on each side of the mean. Under the influence of the electromotive force, and at the right degree of exhaustion, those atoms arrange themselves in groups, while the rushing swarm of electrons driven from the negative pole meet them and render them visible. According to Professor J. J. Thomson the mass of an electron is about  $\frac{1}{1800}$  part of that of the hydrogen atom, and as these masses start from the negative pole in a vacuum tube with a velocity of the order of half that of light, it is easy to see that their heating, phosphorescent, and mechanical power must be stupendous. The basis of the electron, as fore-shadowed in 1879 in the case of radiant matter, is probably the same in all cases—the profile from which the chemical atoms are assumed to be formed. On the two-fluid theory the electrons constitute free negative electricity, and the rest of the chemical atom is charged positively, although a free positive electron is not known. It seemed to him simpler to use the original one-fluid theory of Franklin, and to say that the electron is the atom or unit of electricity. Then a so-called negatively

charged chemical atom is one having a surplus of electrons, the number depending on the valency, whilst a positively charged atom is one having a deficiency of electrons. Differences of electrical charge might thus be likened to debits and credits in one's banking account, the electrons acting as current coin of the realm.

After Lord KELVIN and Lord RAYLEIGH had briefly congratulated the lecturer, the PRESIDENT called on the Prince of WALES to say a few words, which he did, thanking Sir William Crookes for his clear exposition, and assuring the Fellows that he has a hearty sympathy with scientific research.

### Chemical Society.

A MEETING of this Society was held at Burlington House on Thursday evening, February 6, when the chair was taken by Dr. Armstrong, F.R.S., in the absence of the President. The list of papers down for reading presented the unusual feature of containing eight which dealt with the application of physical methods to chemistry—a striking proof of the increasing attention now being devoted to this branch, which has so far been somewhat neglected in this country. Dr. M. O. FOSTER contributed a paper dealing with the conversion of

#### $\alpha$ CAMPHOR DERIVATIVES

into the  $\beta$  compounds of the substance. About a year ago the author described what he then regarded as the "enolic" form of ordinary ketonic camphor—i.e., a substance in which the carbonyl group had become tertiary owing to the absorption of a contiguous hydrogen atom. By examining the reactions of this substance with bromine, he has shown that his former view of its structure is no longer tenable.

The second paper was read by Mr. INNES, and recorded a series of investigations into the influence of temperature on

#### THE ASSOCIATING POWER OF BENZENE,

a subject which on the surface does not appear to offer anything of interest to pharmacists. Since, however, it concerns one of the fundamental laws of physics and chemistry, a short account of the principal results may be of interest. It has now been definitely established by experiments in many directions that when a solid substance is dissolved in a liquid it behaves exactly as if it were in a gaseous state and occupied the same space as the volume of the solution in which it is contained, and, just as in the case of bodies like sulphur and iodine—the vapours of which at different temperatures consist of molecules of different complexity—so the molecules of the substance in solution may be simple or compounded of two or more molecules—i.e., they may or may not be "associated." It is the effect of increase of temperature on this "association" which Mr. Innes has studied. He finds that in all cases the "associated" molecules tend to become simple ones as the temperature is increased up to the boiling-point in the case of benzene, although beyond 80° C. certain anomalies appear in some instances.

The next paper was by Dr. W. H. PERKIN, sen., and dealt with the application of magnetic rotation to the determination of the constitution of such substances as

#### PINENE, LIMONENE, CAMPHOR, AND CAMPHENE.

The investigation involved the measurement of rotations of open-chain compounds and their corresponding closed-chain relatives. The results obtained are in excellent agreement with the formulae now usually assigned to these constituents of volatile oils, and illustrate clearly the services which physical methods carefully applied may render in the examination of substances whose chemical reactions give contradictory results.

The transport number of ions in dilute solutions was the subject of the next communication, by Messrs. STEELE and DENISON, and described a new method of determining the electrical conductivity of very dilute solutions of salts.

#### BRITTLE PLATINUM.

Professor W. W. HARTLEY, F.R.S., contributed the fourth paper, which, in his absence, was read by Dr. Scott, F.R.S. Some time ago the Dublin branch of the Dentists' Association submitted to Professor Hartley a number of platinum points which had been employed in the preparation of teeth,



and had become brittle, and therefore useless for the purpose. Careful spectrographic examination failed to show the presence of any foreign matter, but the author concludes that the brittleness is due to the presence of minute traces of carbon and sulphur, although what evidence there is for this view was not stated. The matter appeared to interest several of the Fellows present, and by some of them the brittleness was regarded as due to a change in the molecular condition of the metal rather than to the presence of impurities, a suggestion which is in accord with Sir W. Crookes's observation that the blackening of platinum crucibles after repeated heating is due, not, as is generally supposed, to the formation of a carbide of the metal, but to an alteration in the structure of the surface.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the remaining papers, which did not include any of pharmaceutical interest, were taken as read; and Dr. ARMSTRONG announced that the next meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 19, at 5.30 P.M., for which, it is understood, papers of special interest to the brewing industry will be read, besides others which the authors wish to be communicated to a Wednesday meeting.

### Society of Chemical Industry.

#### MANCHESTER SECTION.

THE Section met at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on February 7, when Dr. GERLAND read another paper on detecting minute quantities of arsenic, which differed from the last in that he had found cadmium a better substance to use in his process than bismuth. Dr. W. F. SUTHERST, F.C.S., then read a paper on "The Chemical Changes in the Ripening of Cheese."

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING of the Association was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on January 29, Mr. J. G. Selater (President) in the chair.

Mr. D. McEwan read a paper on "The Manufacture of Leather," after which Mr. W. B. COWIE read a note on

#### GLYCERIN OF STARCH.

The directions for making this preparation as given in the Pharmacopœia are so indefinite that it is almost impossible for operators to obtain anything like similar products. As it is a matter of considerable importance that the consistency of the preparation should always be uniform, and a great advantage to be able to calculate the exact quantity of each ingredient before mixing, and as a finer product is often obtained by first mixing the active ingredient in the water or glycerin previous to gelatination, Mr. Cowie suggested the following formula and directions as yielding a superior product:—

Starch ... ..	1 oz.
Glycerin ... .. (by weight)	8 oz.
Distilled water ... ..	2 oz. or q.s.

Mix, heat them together, stirring constantly, until a translucent jelly is formed; then evaporate until the product weighs 10 oz.

This Mr. Cowie followed by a

#### NOTE ON COLLODION.

In this he said he has found that if the pyroxylin be first soaked in the alcohol and then shaken up with the ether, solution takes place immediately, and on this account he suggested that the official directions for the preparation should read:—

Place the pyroxylin in a bottle, add the alcohol, and see that the pyroxylin is completely soaked; then add the ether quickly, shake, set aside for a few days; decant the clear collodion.

To avoid loss caused by measuring the collodion on making flexible collodion, Mr. Cowie said it is much better and more economical to weigh the fluid. The equivalent in weight can easily be obtained by multiplying the volume by the sp. gr., which is approximately 0.789-0.800.

A short discussion was followed by votes of thanks to the authors.

### Plymouth Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of junior assistants and apprentices was held on Wednesday evening, February 5, to discuss a proposed

#### THREE TOWNS JUNIOR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. NORMAN HARRIS presided, and in introducing the subject mentioned that considerable reluctance had existed for some years among the apprentices in taking any interest in the local Association, and trusted that now they would start with renewed vigour and form a strong committee to carry out the scheme they had in view. He thought that means should be adopted to bring about a closer union amongst the junior members of the trade to assist each other educationally and also to hold social gatherings. He recognised the difficulty in making such an association a success owing to constant changes, but with determination they would succeed, so that those following would continue their efforts.

Mr. LOVATT said that he had received a number of responses to the circular he had sent round, and now they had accomplished what had never been done before—viz, a gathering of more than thirty junior members. He pointed out that the senior Association was started to give assistance to junior students, and referred to some of the things that had been done, such as classes carried on by Mr. H. Marston Morgan and others, which, owing to the paucity of students, had to be abandoned. He formally proposed that:—

A Three Towns' Junior Association be formed, and affiliated with the Senior Section, the juniors electing their own officers and delegates.

Mr. GROOMBRIDGE seconded, and, after remarks by Messrs. STANCOMBE, ANCLIFFE, LORD, and MONK, the proposal was put and carried unanimously.

The following officers were elected:—Chairman, Mr. Norman-Harris; Vice President, Mr. Groombridge; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Lovatt; Committee, Messrs. Ancliffe, Lord, and Stancombe; Junior Delegates, Messrs. Groombridge and Stancombe.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Lovatt for organising the meeting, who, in reply, said their thanks were really due to Mr. C. T. Weary, their popular President, from whom the idea originated.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on February 6 Mr. J. W. PECK (President), who was in the chair, referred to the great loss that pharmacy has incurred in the sad death of Mr. William Martindale. He intimated that the evening would be devoted to

#### IMPROMPTU DISCUSSIONS.

Slips containing suggested topics were placed in a hat and each member drew one out. The subject which fell to the President was "restrictions upon the sale of nostrums containing dangerous poisons," and he did not think that more restrictions could be enforced, as only registered chemists can sell them. In the discussion that followed it was stated that Fellows's syrup is often sold without getting a signature in the poisons' book, and that compressed tablets containing strychnine are frequently sold indiscriminately. The case of a woman who purchased Easton's syrup tablets and mercuric-chloride tablets, and took the latter in mistake, was cited. It was also stated that a chemist had been proceeded against recently for supplying a woman with tablets containing morphine without complying with the law, and the suggestion that the formulæ of all proprietary medicines should be published was approved of.

Mr. SNOW dealt with the decline of the art of making B.P. chemicals in modern pharmacy, the principal reason for purchasing being want of time, he thought. Other reasons given were that chemists have neither time nor apparatus for standardising B.P. preparations. Many things can be bought cheaper—confection of senna at 2½d. per lb. was instanced.

Mr. S. C. TWEEDY, who is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, said that the question of what side line should a chemist in a country town take up had fallen to him.

There is, he said, nothing like photography, if the chemist uses discrimination. A chemist who has two or three assistants already full up with work cannot expect to run this side-line profitably without extra help. He knew one case where a man had a good business and took on photography. He neglected pharmacy, and the photographic side developed to such an extent that the business eventually became entirely photographic. His parting advice was: use discrimination, get extra help, buy well, do not keep too large a stock, and you will find photography profitable. A closely allied subject was, Would the study of photography be of commercial value to the chemist's assistant? Mr. RICHARDS had to reply, and his answer was in the affirmative.

Mr. S. T. FROST, in reply to the question, Is a pharmaceutical degree possible? said (Scotch-like) Is it desirable? A lengthy discussion followed, the bulk of opinion being in favour of a degree.

The question, Do you think that a retail pharmacist is justified in closing his pharmacy for the weekly half-holiday? fell to Mr. FROULKES, who said that in dispensing towns the chemist's take turns in keeping open. He thought it desirable that a chemist should, once a week, get away from his business and enjoy himself in a rational manner.

Mr. GOODALL dealt with the decimal system, and the new Pharmacy Bill fell to Mr. FRANKLIN.

A few questions were unavoidably left.

### Young Chemists' Association.

THE members met in the Working Men's Club, Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, last week, under the presidency of Mr. Barry Noble to hear a discourse by Mr. G. F. MERSON, F.C.S., on "Pharmaceutical Processes." Mr. Merson dealt with the fundamentals of the art of pharmacy, explaining such phenomena as solution, evaporation, distillation, sublimation, comminution, elutriation, and the like in such a way as to awaken personal interest and to encourage daily observation and further inquiry. At the conclusion of the discourse, which occasionally sparkled with humour, Mr. Merson was cordially thanked.

### Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

ON Monday evening Mr. PILKINGTON SARGEANT, F.C.S., Leeds, lectured to the members of the Association and their apprentices on "Bacteria." At the close appreciative speeches were made, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Sargeant.

### Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

AT the meeting held at the Victoria Hotel on Wednesday evening, Mr. G. S. Woolley (the President) in the chair, Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, of Liverpool, gave his lecture on "Jamaica." At the close the CHAIRMAN moved, Mr. HARRY KEMP seconded, and Mr. C. JOHNSON supported, a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

### Reading Chemists' Association.

AT a meeting held at Reading College on Thursday, January 30, Dr. LUXMORE, F.I.C., read a paper on "The Commercial Value of Scientific Training." Dr. Luxmore traced the value of science in the evolution of modern inventions and manufactures, and emphasised the value of scientific training in the development of powers of observation and application. A general discussion followed.

### Bradford Chemists' Association.

ON Tuesday evening, February 11, Mr. PERCY LUND delighted the members with a lecture on "Nature's Poets and Nature's Pictures." Having selected a number of the best specimens of poetical descriptions of scenery, Mr. Lund photographed scenes which appeared to him to answer the descriptions. There was a large attendance, and the lecture was highly appreciated. At its close a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Lund for his lecture on the proposition of Mr. HANSON (the President), who occupied the chair.

Thereafter the Chairman said it was his duty to ask them to pass a vote of condolence with the widow and family of

### THE LATE MR. MARTINDALE.

That this meeting of the Bradford and District Chemists' Association has heard with deep regret of the removal from the world of pharmacy of Mr. Wm. Martindale, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Secretary is desired to convey to Mrs. Martindale and her family the sincere condolence of this Association with them in their sad bereavement.

He thought that every chemist and every doctor in the whole world almost would have heard of Mr. Martindale in connection with his work in pharmacy. He was engaged in the work connected with the promotion of the new Act which they all hoped was going to be passed in regard to the poison laws, and other very important work for chemists.

Mr. A. H. WADDINGTON seconded the motion. He said he felt it was a very difficult matter indeed to properly lay before a meeting of chemists any statement of the work of the late Mr. Martindale, who, up to the time of his death had been working so arduously for the benefit of the whole of the pharmacists of Great Britain. Some of them might remember a remark made by an ex-mayor of Bradford when he was leaving office, to the effect that he would rather prefer to work out than to rot out. He thought they might fairly say of the late Mr. Martindale that his frame of mind was similar to that—that he had worked himself out for the benefit of his fellow-pharmacists. The deceased gentleman was indeed *facile princeps* amongst pharmacists. Many of them who had never seen him or made his acquaintance knew him and knew of his reputation. He thought that a study of his life would stimulate those of them who were younger than Mr. Martindale to devote their lives to the important objects which he had worked for. Having referred to the chief events in Mr. Martindale's career, Mr. Waddington proceeded to say that his death reminded him of the words in the Old Testament, "The fathers are fallen asleep, and the prophets—where are they?" He could not help thinking that the removal of Mr. Martindale ought to be a call to the chemists of the country, the young men especially, that they should rise and take up the positions which were so frequently being rendered vacant by the removal of their old leaders. If ever they were in a position in which they especially needed leaders it was to-day.

The resolution was then passed by the members all rising in their seats.

### Recent Wills.

DAVENPORT.—Mr. John Thistlewood Davenport, pharmaceutical chemist and joint proprietor of Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, of 13 Eaton Gardens, Hove, and 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, who died on December 29, has left personal estate of the net value of 109,062*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, the gross value being 113,515*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* By his will, dated April 3, 1894, he appointed as executors and executrix his sons, Mr. John Metcalf Davenport and Mr. Montague Davenport, and his daughter, Miss Cecilia Davenport. He bequeathed the goodwill and stock-in-trade of his business, excepting the business in chlorodyne and his interest in the premises Nos. 33 and 34 Great Russell Street, to his son Horace. By an agreement made on January 15, 1857, between the testator and the late John Collis Browne, joint proprietors of "Chlorodyne," it was provided that the recipe for chlorodyne should be known to three persons only, one of whom should be the manufacturing agent and the other two nominees of the Browne and Davenport interests respectively. The testator's son Horace having been appointed manufacturers'-agent, the testator nominated him also as Davenport trustee, and bequeathed to him his share and interest in the chlorodyne business in trust as to one-third thereof for his said son Horace, and as to the remaining two-thirds for the testator's other children. The late Mr. Davenport bequeathed to his brother Augustus 5*l.*; to his assistant, Thomas Sherburn, 300*l.*; to his coachman, Thomas Smallwood, 100*l.*; and he left the residue of his property in trust for all his children, but as to the share of his son Mr. Stewart Forbes Davenport upon special trusts for him. Testator bequeathed his gold watch to his son, John Metcalf Davenport.

KEY.—Mrs. Susan Key, widow of the late Mr. Wm. H. Key, chemist and druggist, Pontypriid, who died last December, has proved the deceased gentleman's will at 345*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

TREATT v. SAMUELSON.

MR. JUSTICE JOYCE will not apparently be called upon to give judgment in this case, as the partnership has been dissolved by mutual consent on terms which have not transpired, but it is understood that each party pays his own costs, and that the offer made by Mr. Hughes, K.C., on the last day of the trial formed a basis for the settlement.

ARSENICAL GLUCOSE.

THE last, or at least penultimate, stage of the recent arsenic scare was reached in the Court of Appeal on February 8 when the Master of the Rolls gave judgment in the appeal by Bostock & Co. (Limited), glucose manufacturers, against the decision by Mr. Justice Bigham, in the action brought against them by Richard Holden (Limited), brewers, Blackburn, for the recovery of damages in respect of loss of beer and trade therein, consequent on defendants supplying them with glucose contaminated with arsenic. Mr. Justice Bigham awarded 1,800*l.* damages, including 300*l.* potential profit on beer destroyed, and 50*l.* for printing and advertising. The appeal was for the reduction of the damages by 350*l.*, on the ground that the profit and advertising should not have been allowed. The Court of Appeal, however, sustained Mr. Justice Bigham's decision, with costs.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

SOAP-LINIMENT.

AT North London Police Court on Friday, February 7, before Mr. Mead, the adjourned summonses "The Hackney Borough Council v. Tice," and "The Hackney Borough Council v. Hall" were called. Both summonses were taken out under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, and alleged that the respective defendants did, on October 26 1901, sell soap-liniment not made according to the British Pharmacopoeia—viz., with rectified spirit—but with methylated spirit. Sanitary-Inspector Mansell said he made the purchase and paid 1*s.* 4*d.* in each case. Mr. Leo Taylor, the borough analyst, gave the certificate that the samples had been prepared with methylated spirit, hence the prosecution. Both defendants denied that the compound was of the inferior kind, because they had paid best prices for it from the wholesale dealers; and both got an adjournment in order that the third portions of their samples might be submitted to the Government laboratory.

Mr. Mead (the Magistrate), in reopening the case last Friday, said he did not hear the original argument, but looking at the Government certificates thought he could dispose of the cases. The certificate he held in his hands was with regard to Sample No. 487, which corresponded with the liniment purchased from Mr. Tice, 4 Dalsen Lane, N.; and said: "We hereby certify that we have analysed the sample, and declare that it does not contain methylated spirit." Mr. Mead: That will discharge him.

Mr. Williams (who appeared for the Borough Council): I would suggest that your worship allow me to withdraw the summons on payment of certain costs.

Mr. Tice: I have paid a guinea for the analysis, and have had to close my shop to come here, as I have no one to leave in charge. Consequently I have been put to loss and inconvenience. When Mr. Fordham first heard these cases, he told me to remind him of the costs.

Mr. Mead: It does not matter to me whether the summons is withdrawn, or whether it is dismissed; but I think Mr. Tice should have something for his personal attendance, as well as the guinea he has paid. The costs will be altogether 2*l.* 1*s.*

In the case against Mr. Ralph Hall, 552 Kingsland Road, Mr. Kirby, who represented the defendant, said he had arranged with Mr. Williams, of the Hackney Borough Council, that this summons should also be withdrawn, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs. The defendant had to pay the costs of the second analysis, and this 5*l.* 5*s.* would include that fee.

Mr. Mead agreed, and marked his book, "Summons withdrawn, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs."

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

AT Coventry on January 31, Mary Hull, grocer, Withybrook, was fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs for selling sweet spirit of nitre which on analysis was found to be 95 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. It was stated that the nitre had been in defendant's possession for four years, and was stored in a corked bottle in the shop-window.

### County Court Cases.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

AT York County Court on February 4, James Cleghorn, chemist's assistant, sued George Coverdale (Limited), chemists, York, for 2*l.* 17*s.* wages. The plaintiff stated that he was manager of one of the defendant's branch-shops in December last, and on the morning of Christmas Eve the defendant informed him he would be required to be in attendance at the shop between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Plaintiff told defendant he had made arrangements for going away, as he did not expect to have to work on Christmas Day, and consequently could not attend on that day, but would do so on Boxing Day. Defendant thereupon dismissed him and forbade him to enter the shop again. His contract made no mention of public holidays. Mr. Wilkinson, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that Christmas Day should be treated as a Sunday, when, by his contract, the plaintiff was to be at the shop from 8 to 9 p.m. and that as he refused so to attend the defendant was justified in dismissing him for wilful disobedience. Mr. Carter, for the plaintiff, contended that as Christmas Day fell on a Wednesday the plaintiff was entitled to be free after 1 o'clock, according to his contract; and that the defendant could have insisted on his working up to 1 o'clock, but did not do so. Judge Temperley, in giving judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs, stated that he was entitled to treat Wednesday according to his contract, irrespective of Christmas Day falling thereon, in the absence of any special condition in the contract; and that there was not sufficient grounds to warrant the defendant summarily dismissing the plaintiff.

THE SODA-FOUNTAIN.

AT Liverpool County Court on February 6, Messrs. J. P. Jackson & Co., Duke Street, Liverpool, sought to recover 45*l.* 12*s.*, the price of a soda-fountain supplied to the New Brighton Pier Company (Limited). The defendants resisted payment on the ground that the machine had been taken on trial, and had never been taken over by the defendants; moreover it was not made in accordance with the specifications. Mr. John Perkins Jackson in evidence admitted that one part of the machine, which according to the specification was to be of alabaster, was made of marble, which, he said, was more expensive and more suitable for the purpose. The specification required "silver fittings," and the one supplied were plated, but Mr. Jackson said in the trade the term "silver fittings" meant plated unless solid silver was specified. After a long hearing the case was adjourned in order to enable the parties, if possible, to come to terms.

WAS IT A LIBEL?

AT the Mansion House, on February 7, Mr. George Crocker chemist and druggist, Brixton Road, was summoned for publishing a libel concerning Mr. Richard William Eaton, a stockbroker. The libel complained of was contained in a letter addressed by the defendant to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange, dated January 18, in the course of which he accused Mr. Eaton of unfair closing. This was in connection with civil proceedings in the High Court. (See *C. & D.*, January 18, page 88.) Mr. Timbrell (for the defendant) submitted that the libel complained of was a matter for a civil Court and not for a criminal Court. In the case of "The Queen v. Labouchere" (63 L.J., N.S., Q.B.D.) it was laid down that to entitle a person to ask a Court for a criminal information for libel, he must occupy some public office and the libel complained of must attack him in relation to such office, not as a private person. The chief clerk quoted the later case of "The Queen v. Carden." Mr. Timbrell, in continuing his argument, referred to the case of "King v. Totham," in which it was

said that private character was to be vindicated by private action—which meant that the person had his civil remedy. The prosecutor in this case had his civil remedy. Mr. Alderman Alliston said he thought the document was a libel. Mr. Timbrell objected to the admission of the letter complained of, on the ground that it was a privileged communication. Mr. Alderman Alliston said he would admit the letter subject to that objection. Defendant was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, where a true bill has since been returned.

#### ABOUT DEBTS.

ON Tuesday, February 11, in the Westminster County Court, Judge Woodfall heard the case of Fox v. Marston, in which the plaintiff applied for the committal of the defendant, who he said, was a chemist carrying on business at Homerton, for non-payment of a judgment debt in respect of goods supplied. The defendant said he was out of business, and had no means to pay with. The Judge said trade debts ought to be paid, and made an order for payment of 10s a month.

At the same time the case of Taylor v. Severn was disposed of. Here the defendant was an analyst, living in good style at Earl's Court, and had a very extensive practice, so the plaintiff said. The defendant did not appear, and the Judge made an order for payment in fourteen days, subject to committal to Holloway for ten days in default.

In the case of Bowden v. Lane, the defendant, a chemist's assistant in a Battersea drug-store, was ordered to pay his tailor's bill in instalments of 5s. a week, which was what he offered.

PEARSON v. WHITE dealt with cigars supplied to defendant, said to be a chemist carrying on business at Highgate. Mr. Whyte denied the latter assertion, and said he was willing to pay the amount due in a week. Judge Woodfall made an order to that effect.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re WILLIAM LONGWOOD FEWSTER*, Dewsbury, Chemist and Druggist.—At the adjourned public examination of this debtor at Dewsbury, on February 4, the examination was ordered to be closed without further questions being asked.

*Re E. S. BALCHIN*, Gosport, Chemist and Druggist.—As trustee under this failure, the Official Receiver of the Portsmouth Bankruptcy Court has issued a report to the creditors, announcing a supplementary dividend of 4s. 2½d. in the pound.

*Re THOMAS PHILIP GARRETT* (trading as Garrett Brothers) 33 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon., Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor took place on February 6 at Newport. After debtor had given particulars of his failure, as set forth in our issue of January 25 (page 174), the examination was ordered to be adjourned.

*Re PETER CAMPBELL FORBES*, Morley, late Chemist and Bill-poster.—At Dewsbury, on February 4, the Official Receiver Dr. E. E. Deane stated that the accounts ordered to be filed by this debtor had only reached him that morning, and he had not, therefore, had an opportunity of examining them. The Registrar (Mr. T. L. Chadwick) asked what explanation debtor had to offer; but it was pointed out that a telegram had been received stating that Mr. Forbes would be half an hour late. The Registrar said he felt inclined to adjourn the examination *sine die*; but the examination was ultimately adjourned until March 11.

*Re S. & E. RANSOME*, 49 Leadenhall Street, E.C., Colonial and General Merchants.—A sitting for public examination was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on February 7. The statement of the firm's affairs showed gross liabilities 44,412*l.*, of which 33,381*l.* were expected to rank, and estimated net assets 3,133*l.* The debtors are S. J. & A. J. Ransome, and they state that the business of S. & E. Ransome, colonial merchants, of which they are the only surviving partners, was founded in 1852. They attribute their insolvency to losses by accepting bills of exchange and entering into guarantees on behalf of other persons and firms, including Algernon Wallis, trading as Wallis, Sons & Co., and Rogers Brothers, against whom receiving-orders have been made. The hearing was adjourned.

YUNNAN OPIUM to the value of 66,538*l.* (1,427 piculs) was exported from the province of Mengtse during 1901. Most of it went to Hong Kong.

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Kenyon, J., Kenyon, B. D., and Kenyon, E.**, under the style of John Kenyon & Sons, Manchester, Mincing Lane, E.C., and Huddersfield, indigo-merchants, &c.; so far as regards E. Kenyon.

**Littlewood, H., and Lockwood, A.**, under the style of Littlewood & Lockwood, Huddersfield and Dewshury, Yorkshire, aerated water manufacturers.

**Rose, E. G., and Garcia, C. R.**, under the style of E. Aldridge & Co., Southampton, mineral-water manufacturers.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS

**Betts, Reginald**, late Framlingham, chemist and druggist.

**Watson, Solomon George**, Brighton, surgeon.

## New Companies & Company News

**SLIGO WHOLESALE BOTTLING STORES (LIMITED)**.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale bottlers, manufacturers of mineral waters, &c. Registered office, Sligo.

**BURNETT & CO. (LIMITED)**.—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dentists, dental surgeons, manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth and plates restorers and fillers of natural teeth, manufacturers of gold crowns and gold or porcelain bridges by the system known as the Crown Bar and Bridge Work, &c. The first subscribers are:—E. F. Burnett, 43 North Street, Romford, dentist; Mrs. A. S. Burnett, 43 North Street, Romford; Mrs. I. Colquhoun, 23 Exeter Road, Southsea; E. Burnett, 43 North Street, Romford, dentist; Miss M. I. Colquhoun, 23 Exeter Road, Southsea; W. J. Pickard, National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Portsea; and W. G. Colquhoun, 23 Exeter Road, Southsea, engineer. Registered office, 43 North Street, Romford, Essex.

**CALDER AND MERSEY EXTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED)**.—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of manufacturers of tanners' extracts, heretofore carried on at Dewsbury, Yorks, by the Calder Extract Company (Limited), and so much of the business carried on at Ditton, Lancs, by William Moloney & Co. (Limited), as consists of manufacturing and dealing in tanners' extracts and other materials used by tanners, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of tanners' extracts, chemical manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. T. Howroyd, A. Oldroyd, W. Parr, W. Moloney, and T. E. Gate. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

**W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED)**.—The accounts of W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited), after provision has been made for depreciation, &c., enable the directors to recommend a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 6 per cent. for the year.

**BOUILLON FLEET (LIMITED)**.—The petition of S. G. Sheppard for the winding-up of this company was in the list on February 6, before Mr. Justice Byrne; but on a statement that an application was being made to the House of Lords, and that time was required for the answering of affidavits, the petition was directed to stand over for a fortnight.

**"SANTAS" COMPANY (LIMITED)**.—The directors of this company have resolved to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4½ per cent. and a bonus of ½ per cent. making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year ended December 31, 1901, of 7½ per cent. per annum; 500*l.* is carried to depreciation account, 1,500*l.* to reserve, and 2,167*l.* 2s. 2*d.* forward to 1902.

**UNITED BRITISH CASTOR OIL COMPANY (LIMITED)**.—The *Financial Times* of February 12 devotes a column of its space to the proposed amalgamation of this company with the British Indian Oil Mills. The company was floated, says our contemporary, in November, 1896, with a capital of 35,000*l.*, to acquire the business carried on under "Mitchell's



Process." The prospectus estimated a net annual profit of 3,547%. The first balance-sheet showed a loss of 660%, and the next a loss of over 3,630%. A loss of 2,570% was shown on the year's working, and at the annual meeting in December, 1900, a resolution was passed for the sale of the company's business. In the report just issued the directors announce that they have been unsuccessful in obtaining any favourable offer, but that recently the amalgamation scheme, to which we have referred, has been mooted, and that after an investigation of the proposal by a committee appointed by them they recommend its adoption. The proposal is that the capital of the new company shall be 30,000%, and this is severely criticised.

**BOVRIL (LIMITED).**—The directors report that the net profit on last year's trading amounts to 157,672% making with the balance (14,182%) carried forward from last account a total of 171,854%. Debenture interest and interim dividends on preference and ordinary shares paid during the year have absorbed 62,500%. The directors now propose to pay the balance dividends of 5½ per cent. on preference and 7 per cent. on ordinary shares, amounting to 40,000%. They recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. on the deferred shares (30,000%), leaving 25,000% to be carried to reserve, and 143 4% to be carried forward. The report states that the sales of bovril show an improvement upon previous year, but Government orders for emergency rations, &c., have been smaller than in 1900. The profit upon the entire year's business is not so great as in the preceding twelve months, though larger than in any other previous year. The retiring directors, Viscount Duncannon and Dr. Farquharson, both offer themselves for re-election.

## Birth.

**HULME.**—On February 4, at Wood Green, London, N., the wife of Harold Edwin Hulme, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

## Marriage.

**COGHLAN—GLYNN.**—On February 4, at the Cathedral, Ennis, by the Rev. P. J. Donnelly, Patrick Coghlan, L.P.S.I., Jail Street, Ennis, to Minnie, daughter of the late John Glynn, Knockaderra, Ennis.

## Deaths.

**ASHLEY.**—At Derby, on February 10, Mr. William Ashley, chemist and druggist. Aged 69. Mr. Ashley had carried on business at 4 Cheapside, Derby, for close upon fifty years. He had been attending to his duties as usual during the day of his death, but was found in the evening by his son, who assisted him in the business, lying dead on the floor of an anteroom. The deceased had suffered from a weak heart for several years past; and at the inquest Dr. Sims certified that death was due to syncope.

**GILL.**—The death took place on February 7 of Mr. James Payne Gill, who held a responsible position with the firm of Messrs. Grimwade, Ridley & Co., wholesale chemists, Ipswich. Aged 46. Mr. Gill had been with the firm, whom he had served with exemplary devotion, since early life. He was well known in the musical world at Ipswich where he had been choirmaster at St. Clement's Congregational Church for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Gill organised and trained the Band of Hope choirs of the town, aggregating 300 voices, which had given summer festivals at the Crystal Palace. Indeed, with every musical festival in Ipswich during the past two decades he was prominently associated, having been Hon. Secretary of the Nonconformist Choir Union until it was merged with the existing Choral Society.

**MAXEY.**—At Malvern, on February 6, Mr. William Henry Maxey, chemist and druggist. Aged 49 years. For about twelve years Mr. Maxey had carried on business at Worcester in succession to Messrs. George & Welch, Broad Street. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was for a time with Messrs. Savory & Moore, in London, then commenced business in Sheffield, and subsequently removed to Worcester, entering into partnership with Mr. Henry George. His

brother-in-law, Mr. C. W. Turner (Messrs. Anderson & Virgo), is also in business as a chemist in Worcester. Mr. Maxey took an active interest in local affairs, being secretary and treasurer of the St. John's Nursing Association, churchwarden of St. Nicholas parish, and a prominent Freemason, being P.M. of Lodge No. 280. He had for several months past suffered from cancer, and a short time ago underwent an operation which, however, only afforded temporary relief, and, his sufferings being very acute, his passing away was really a happy release from an illness which he had borne with great fortitude throughout. He was held in great esteem by a very wide circle of friends. Mr. Maxey leaves a widow, but no family.

**MENNEN.**—At Newark, N.J., on February 3, Mr. Gerhard Mennen, from blood-poisoning, the result of a carbuncle on the neck. Mr. Mennen, just previous to his illness, was arranging to visit England for the purpose of introducing his talcum-powder, which is one of the most extensively advertised toilet-lines in the United States.

**SAMWAYS.**—At The Square, Gillingham, on February 6, Mr. William Samways, chemist and druggist. Aged 76. Mr. Samways, who had resided in Gillingham over fifty years, had built up a very successful business in connection with which for a number of years he held the Postmastership. In 1860 he joined the local corps of Volunteers, and was a most consistent member until he retired, after thirty years' service, with the rank of colour-sergeant. He was a well-known shot, and had won a large number of prizes. He was a member of the School Board, and also had a seat on the governing body of the grammar school.

**STAFFORD.**—At New York, on January 27, Mr. William B. Stafford, for many years a prominent wholesale druggist in the city. Mr. Stafford was born in Madison, N.Y., and went to New York in 1855, shortly afterwards becoming a partner in the wholesale drug-house of Dudley & Stafford. He retired from active commercial life in 1872, but still continued to look after his business interests. Among the older generation of New York business men he was very well known and universally respected.

**STEBBING.**—At Gordon Road, Lowestoft, on February 10, Mr. Walter Stebbing, chemist and druggist. Aged 58. Mr. Stebbing was first in business at Norwich, and on leaving there removed to Lowestoft, where for some time he acted as dispenser at Lowestoft Hospital. He had been closely connected with public life having sat in the Town Council for three years for the South Ward, and he had also been a member of the Board of Guardians, but resigned this position when his health began to fail.

**STRATTON.**—Recently, at Belfast, Mr. William George Stratton, chemist and druggist (Great Britain) and pharmaceutical chemist (Ireland). Mr. Stratton was a gifted young pharmacist who took prizes in our Students' Corner, and at various times communicated papers to this journal and to the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He was for some time an assistant with Mr. E. H. Farr, and passed the Minor examination in 1894. Afterwards he went to Belfast, and qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in Ireland in 1899. If any of Mr. Stratton's old pharmaceutical friends have a portrait of Mr. Stratton, we would be obliged if they would send it to us on behalf of his sister.

**TUFTS.**—At Boston, U.S.A., on February 3, Mr. James W. Tufts, President of the American Soda-fountain Company. Aged 66.

**VALLANCE.**—On February 8, at Fieldhead, Mansfield, Gertrude Daisy, the dearly loved wife of Arthur Clayton Vallance, pharmaceutical chemist, and second daughter of the late Percy Woolley, of Manchester. In her 31st year.

**PHARMACISTS AND MORPHINE.**—A clerk employed in Paris has summoned two pharmacists on the charge of supplying his wife with morphine, from the abuse of using which she is now seriously ill. The plaintiff claims 1,000f. (400l.) as damages, and contends that the morphine was supplied without a doctor's prescription. The Judge ordered an expert inquiry into the facts of the case before giving it consideration. As a matter of fact, morphine is a substance regarding which Paris pharmacists are more than usually careful as to how and to whom they supply it, especially as the supply of the drug without a prescription is illegal.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### The Late William Martindale.

Mrs. W. Martindale and family wish to convey their sincere thanks for the many expressions of sympathy received from kind friends on the occasion of their sad bereavement.

19 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W., February 9.

#### Quality of Benzoin.

SIR,—In common with Messrs. Kemp & Son, I was somewhat surprised at the low percentage of soluble matter found in commercial samples of benzoin by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay. Of course much depends on how the samples are taken, most cases having an outside layer which consists largely of bark. I find, however, on looking over the laboratory-books of my firm for the last two years that the average has been 87.5 per cent of soluble matter. This has been obtained in commercial samples, which fairly represented the bulk of the case in each instance. I note with pleasure that Messrs. Southall reiterate their opinion that 18 per cent. extractive should be the minimum standard for compound tincture of benzoin. That this is not too high a standard is evidenced by the fact that a sample, made from commercial drugs in the official proportions, examined by me this week, yielded 19.3 per cent. extractive.

Yours obediently,

H. WIPPELL GADD.

Exeter, February 8.

SIR,—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay kindly sent me their laboratory report. The note on benzoin is important, and if correct will account for many chemists being fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling Friar's balsam deficient in benzoin. I was in some doubt as to the figures given by them, and resolved to try a sample of good commercial Sumatra benzoin such as I have seen used by good houses. The result obtained on a 2-lb. sample corresponded with the best results obtained by Messrs. Kemp & Son—viz., 87½ per cent. soluble in S.V.R. Working on 2 lbs. of benzoin it is easy by careful percolation to obtain a product containing 1 part of soluble benzoin in 2 fluid parts. Dry the marc, weigh it, and make the tincture to the required strength by further addition of S.V.R. I obtained 28 oz. of soluble benzoin and barely 4 oz. of residue, chiefly small pieces of wood and sawdust. I note "Squire" says the "tears are soluble 1 in 5."

Yours faithfully,

Dartford, February 11.

WALTER E. GOFF.

#### The Gospel of Hope.

SIR,—Education at the present time is more or less in the mind of every thinking man, and it speaks well for chemists and druggists, as also for pharmaceutical chemists, that they are apparently as keenly interested in the subject as the rest of the community. It is possibly true that the interest of these particular gentlemen is to a degree stimulated by the small number of apprentices available, but even this being so the fact remains that a genuine interest does exist among them. In the consideration of pharmaceutical education it is essential that the views of men who have been through the educational pharmaceutical mill, either official or non-official, should carry due weight. They know what the trade of pharmacy requires, and what the Pharmaceutical Society in its qualifying examination exacts, and some pharmacists, who are also examiners, recognise that fitness to satisfy the short sharp official test is no guarantee of technical ability or business aptitude; indeed, no examination could estimate the latter, and very few the former. Perhaps the crux of the whole matter is that in a quasi-

scientific calling such as the trade of "practical pharmacy and dispensing" the business is not entered upon in the proper spirit. There still lingers in the minds of some silly people that pharmacy is a "genteel" trade, that it is a "clean trade," that it will suit "our boy, who is far from strong." The result of these superstitions was that in the past sometimes the pharmaceutical ranks have been recruited from a not altogether virile class. Anyway, the time is now here when with the majority of parents this "genteel" and "clean" superstition is exploded, and the Pharmaceutical Society in raising the standard of its entrance examination has very rightly put the door against a perennial crop of young gentlemen whose primary education left much to be desired. That a drastic change of the kind would cause inconvenience to those who cannot readily adapt themselves to new conditions is not fortunate, and that they should be perturbed at seeing the supply of cheap labour at once swept away is not wonderful, but inasmuch as the change will be for the ultimate good of the trade, any inconvenience these gentlemen may be put to does not count for very much. In some three, or at most four, years hence the apprentice of to-day will show of what stuff he is made, and, if the right youth has been caught, he in his life conduct will do more for the trade than all the anti-cutting associations and other imperial methods of financial salvation will do in a century. The first thing either this young man or his parents will do when he has elected to take a hand in the pharmaceutical game is to stipulate that during his apprenticeship he shall have time for study—not an hour or an hour, and a half grudgingly given on certain mornings in the week, with perhaps some odd and indefinite period in the evening, but proper periods set aside when he must avail himself of the best means of acquiring knowledge for his life career. There is much the master should teach the apprentice, and he is very often anxious to do so; but the master of to-day is the child of very bad conditions, and, although the spirit no doubt is very willing, the particular knowledge required by the examiners is very weak. This being so, the apprentice is too often allowed to put off his studies until he is out of his time. He then gravitates to one of the many men who make pharmaceutical teaching a speciality, and in the end, if his means and endurance last long enough, becomes one of the fortunate 25 per cent.

Under the new order of things it is to be hoped a class of apprentices will be obtained who when they are ready to take up the responsibilities of life for themselves will see hope where others see only despair. To such people there is much in the trade that is attractive. The scientific pharmacist will then no longer be a Utopian dream. Pharmacies in more than name will exist, and the master and assistant will both be equally skilful in cleaning a window and estimating the amount of alkaloid in a complex mixture. The first step towards this end has been taken—no doubt others will follow. The meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and kindred societies are all working to the same end, and, although many consider these the darkest days of pharmacy, the right men can see in the near future a bright dawn breaking.

Yours faithfully,

H. J. CARSON.

7 Great Castle Street, W., February 11.

#### A few Questions for "Xrayser."

SIR,—Why does "Xrayser" constantly misrepresent the London Chemists' Association and its members? He says: "We look to Mr. Pentney and his associates to send a tremor through the County Council and stagger Parliament." What absurdity, what exaggerated falsification of facts! Yet I do hope the London Association will make representations on behalf of London chemists to the local authorities, and to the Government if necessary, when public servants mal-administer the various laws and regulations applying to one trade—making a protest that will prevent frivolous prosecutions. I hope we shall be able to influence the Associations in the provinces to put pressure upon their respective members of Parliament to support the new Bill which I trust will compel every director of a limited drug company to be a registered chemist, thus making the drug-trade for druggists only; also that only qualified chemists be allowed to be employed as doctors' dispensers, thus prohibiting the dispensing by nurses which seems to be so fashionable.



Does "Xrayser" think isolation is stronger than combination? Does he not think that it requires united action to defeat the new Poisons Bill which is looming in the near future, taking the sale of poisonous sheep-dips, &c, out of the hands of the chemists into those of the ironmonger and others? If associations have been found beneficial in the country, why not in London? Is he not, as I am, astounded that the first city in the world is so far behind the rest of the country in this matter? Surely chemists must get some good by meeting and exchanging ideas as to how to meet the common foe—competition. To speak of the General Purposes Committee as self-created is absolutely untrue, as those at the meeting can testify. Now will "Xrayser," without jeers or sneers, answer these questions or will he be content to throw his stones and run away? If he is a friend of the chemist let him shed his *x* rays into the mystery of how to better his brothers' lot, enlighten their dark gloom, awaken their dull perception by the profound wisdom of his mighty suggestions, which will result in the salvation of all chemists from all evil for all time and earn for himself the gratitude of the living; while chemists yet unborn will bless his name and teach their children to lisp it as a saviour of mankind. In conclusion, allow me to express a hope that chemists will not sit down, fold their hands, and lament their "heavy yoke"—but bestir themselves as men prepared to defend their rights, dearly bought by a long and expensive education. I hope they will join the London Association and help themselves and others out of the miserable condition they so much lament, and assist to keep the Association from passing into everlasting night.

Yours faithfully,  
98 Queen's Road, Dalston, N.E. J. C. PENTNEY.

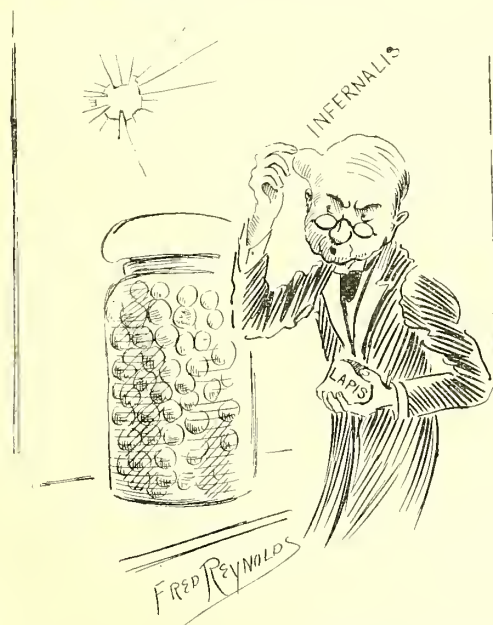
#### Photographic-chemist's Title.

SIR,—In answer to inquiry in the *C. & D.*, January 18, I beg to suggest "photographic chemist," or, if this is objected to as being too long a word, "photochemist"—this might be further abbreviated to "phochemist" (why not? as in olden times some were called alchemists), or even "phomist." By the by, I have omitted "photographemist," but this is rather too long.

Yours truly,  
A. C. G. (129/4.)

#### What is Lapis Infernalis?

SIR,—My view of it:—



Yours, &c.,  
FRED REYNOLDS.

Leeds, February 1.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. C. O. Bell's inquiry on this point, I find, from a copy of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia

(1744) in my possession, that the first item under "Metal-lorum Preparationes" is "Causticum Lunare seu Lapis Infernalis." I have not seen any explanation of the origin of the synonym, which is probably, however, like Mars = iron, sal Jovis = stannic chloride, saccharum Saturni = plumbi acetate, of astrological significance, after the analogy of *sub luna*.

335 Cathcart Road, Glasgow,  
February 10.

Yours, &c.,

J. P. GILMOUR.

#### Licoricine.

SIR,—It has been well known to me for some time that the manufacturers of the above preparation place two distinct kinds upon the market, one with, and the other without, chlorodyne, and I have not failed whenever the opportunity occurred to impress this upon my customers. I feel that such action on the part of the manufacturers is most reprehensible, and it deserves to be thoroughly exposed.

Yours faithfully,  
MIDLANDER. (145/15.)

#### Poison-bottles.

SIR,—Referring to the sad poisoning-case that occurred here this week through a poor woman drinking lin aconit. c. belladon. supplied by a doctor in a medicine-bottle (see page 252), I would like to point out that a resolution from the Halifax Chemists' Association was sent to the "Square" a short time ago on this subject. It was brought before the Council, referred to a committee, and buried. Last evening I was talking to a Halifax medical man on the subject, and he made a remark which hit the nail on the head: "Who is going to pay for the poison-bottles?" Really, sir, how long shall patients' lives be in danger for the sake of a penny?

Yours sincerely,

GIBSON DIXON,

President Halifax Chemists' Association.

Corn Market, Halifax.

#### Dispensing Notes.

##### A Strong Lotion.

The following prescription is sent by a Manchester correspondent (102/17), who would like the opinions of other dispensers upon it:—

Protargol. ... .. ʒxviii.  
Aque ad ... .. ʒxij.

M. Ft. lotio.

Sig.: ʒj. ex aqua frigidi Oj. utend. ut dictu nocte maneque.

##### Pepsin in Pill.

SIR,—Please give your opinion as to the best excipient for the following pills:—

Pepsin. porci ... .. gr. iv.  
Aloes barbad. ... .. gr. j.

Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv.

Yours faithfully,  
PEPSIN. (147/35.)

[In this case use powdered pepsin, rubbing it well with 3 gr. of powdered tragacanth and the aloes, then mass with a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and water.]

##### A Gelatinous-mixture.

SIR,—Recently I had the following to dispense:—

Oxy. scillae ... .. ℥xx.  
Syr. tolu. ... .. ʒss.  
Fellows' syrup ... .. ʒss.  
Pot. citrat. ... .. gr. viij.  
Aqua ad ... .. ʒi.

In a few days it became stringy, and in a week quite gelatinous. The chemist who dispensed it before sent it out so that it kept perfectly for more than a fortnight. Can you help me to find out why the two mixtures differed in keeping properties?

REG. (30/97.)

[The cause of the mixture going thick is viscous fermentation. The oxymel or syrups were perhaps not quite fresh.]

### Legal Queries.

135/55 *Physic*.—If the terms of the Pharmacy Act, 1858, were strictly interpreted, the erasure of a man's name from the register would at once stop him carrying on business as a chemist and druggist. It has nothing to do with membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the name is restored at any time on payment of 1*l.* 1*s.*

137/34 *An Old Subscriber*.—See our DIARY, page 284, for full particulars regarding the sale of medicated wines.

137/62 *Woodshave*.—If the manager of a limited company is a pharmaceutical chemist actually in practice as such he is exempt in England and Wales from serving on all juries whatsoever, but he must see, when the jury-lists are prepared in September of each year, that his name is not there.

149/39. *Remo* in December last received from a customer a postal order for 20*s.* in payment of a bottle of bovril, which he supplied, and gave the change. There was no name on the order, and "Remo" had it cashed at the local post-office next day. The Post-office authorities now demand the return of the 20*s.*, as the order had been stolen. Can he be compelled to refund the money?—[Yes. Postal orders are not negotiable, and those who receive orders under such circumstances as "Remo" take a risk which, however, so rarely brings them into contact with the authorities that it is generally supposed there is no risk at all.]

140/52. *Fairplay*.—If you can prove to a Court that you agreed to admit the charge for the two tins conditionally upon the wholesale house allowing you for them, and can now show that the wholesale house decline, you may certainly refuse to pay the vendor of the business in respect to the valueless tin. It was a mistake on your part to permit under any circumstances the entry in the stock-sheet of the full price for the tins as charged by the wholesale house.

140/74. *Calamine*.—You will find all particulars in regard to the registration of trade-names or trade-marks in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

139/73. *R. H.*—The individual shareholders of a limited company cannot recover income-tax paid on any dividends they receive, although their income, inclusive of such dividends, is less than 160*l.* a year.

141/43. *Nylem*.—If you take an apprentice on a month's trial you must keep him the whole month. It is not fair to him or his guardians for you to make up your mind at the end of the first week.

143/68. *C. A.*—Your label for Erasmus Wilson's hair-lotion does not render the preparation liable to stamp-duty.

143/51. *Salol*.—All scales and weights found in any premises used for the purpose of trade are liable to inspection and stamping. If the inspector finds any unstamped and incorrect weights on such premises, the owner is liable under the Act.

### Information Wanted.

136/34. Maker of "Komo-ammonia."

150/24. Makers of the "Equifex" spray disinfectant.

147/65. Who is the maker of Mackenzie's throat-lamp?

139/50. Where can ext. echinaceæ angust. be obtained?

147/67. Address of the makers of Le Clere's pills and other preparations.

141/70. What is "Blondine comp."—an inhalation for asthma—composed of?

149/29. Who puts up the "Ideal" perfume which retails at 7*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* a bottle?

146/27. Present address of makers or vendors of Sironette, a volatile disinfectant put up in bottles shaped like a hand-grenade?

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

140/27. *Ipecac.* sends us a "voluminous" deposit from 2 pints of Vin. Ipecacuanhæ, B.P., asking if it contains any alkaloid. The deposit was more voluminous than ponderous, as it weighed when dried less than 14 gr. (0.915 gramme), and the alkaloid in it was trifling—viz, 2 milligrammes. If all precipitates from vin. ipecac are like this, the deposition may be considered negligible so far as its influence on the activity of the preparation is concerned.

140/38. *Three Spires*.—You will get some hints on caricature drawing in the "Life of Charles Keene." Do you expect to become a caricaturist by reading up the subject?

143/37. *F. C. H.*—Obesity-remedies.—For internal use the fluid extract of *Jucus vesiculosus* is given in doses of from 1 dr. to 2 dr. before meals. In some cases the effect is very marked, but in others it takes several weeks to effect an appreciable diminution in weight. As an external remedy lin. potass. iodid. c. sazone rubbed gently in assists the internal treatment.

141/38. *Barnardo*.—If you do not want the silver-hair dye solution of a blue colour omit the copper sulphate. We have not heard of agricultural treacle as used in Texas.

144/44. *Capillus*.—The latest information as to Removing Superfluous Hair was given in the *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901, page 1048. The electrolysis method was given in the *C. & D.*, July 15, 1899, page 97.

141/62. *Opium*.—(1) Camphor Ice—See *C. & D.*, December 21, 1901, page 1009. (2) Black Oils:—

Oil of turpentine	...	...	...	5xx.
Linseed oil	...	...	...	3lx.
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	3ij.

Mix the oils, add the acid gradually, stirring well; then add—

Barbadoes tar	...	...	...	3iij.
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Mix well, set aside for ten days, and decant the clear portion.

143/13. *Anti*.—We are not acquainted with a method of purifying butter with sodium sinate, and question if such a method exists.

141/51. *NL*.—Your inquiry was replied to in the *C. & D.*, September 21, 1901, page 514.

141/10. *Leo*.—Water-glass is silicate of soda or potash, and can be had from any wholesale house. The thick syrupy liquid as received is diluted with nine times its bulk of water for use in preserving eggs.

19/17. *W. B.*—Your inquiry should be addressed to the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

132/38. *Sq.*—Stocktaking.—The article you refer to appeared in the *C. & D.*, January 4, 1896, page 18.

121/69. *Sterlin*.—We do not know the composition of Tucker's asthma-remedy.

122/28. *C.*—Sesquicarbonate of Soda.—The kind you refer to is chiefly used in this country for wool-washing. It has the formula  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{NaHCO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and is made by preparing a solution containing the proportions shown in the formula, and allowing it to crystallise not below 35°C., keeping it agitated all the time. This salt has the advantage of being neither efflorescent nor deliquescent, and yet readily soluble in water.

130/30. *W. R.*—The quinine sulphate which is official is the normal sulphate or di-quinine sulphate, hence the name quinine disulphate. The acid sulphate is formed when quinine sulphate is dissolved in water by the aid of sulphuric acid. The latter salt is soluble in water to the extent of 1 in 12, whereas quinine sulphate is but slightly soluble (about 1 in 740).



## Coming Events.

### Friday, February 14.

*Mr. George S. Valentine Wills* celebrates his birthday this year (February 14) with a smoking concert to the Westminster College students in the Crown Room of the Holborn Restaurant, at 7.30 for 8 P.M. Former students are invited.

*The Annual Concert of the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket League* will be held in the Holborn Town Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, when a good programme will be submitted. Those who have not tickets may pay at the door.

### Wednesday, February 19.

*Western Chemists' Association*, Westbourne Restaurant, Paddington, W., at 8 P.M.

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 5.30 P.M., the following papers will be communicated:—"Enzyme action," by Mr. A. J. Brown; "On the Velocity of Hydrolysis of Starch by Diastase: with Some Remarks on Enzyme Action," by Messrs. H. T. Brown and T. A. Glendinning; "Polymerisation Products from Diazoacetic Ester," by Mr. O. Silberrad; "Condensation of Phenols with Esters of Unsaturated Acids, part VII.," by Messrs. S. Ruhemann and H. E. Stapleton; "The Union of Hydrogen and Oxygen," by Mr. H. B. Baker.

*Three Towns' Junior Chemists' Association*. The first annual dinner will be held at Day's Restaurant, Devonport, at 8.15 P.M., Mr. Norman Harris in the chair. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. E. Lovatt (Hon. Sec.), 17 Trafalgar Place, Stoke.

*Young Chemists' Association*, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8.15 P.M., in the Working Men's Club, Gallowgate, to draw up fixed rules.

### Thursday, February 20.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Musical and social evening.

### Friday, February 21.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain* (North British Branch), York Place, Edinburgh. Meeting and conference of registered chemists at 11.15 A.M., when Mr. J. F. Tocher (Peterhead) will explain the Carnegie-trust scheme, after which discussion is invited. An adjournment will take place at 12 for luncheon.

## Business Changes.

MR. W. F. NOVIS has opened a drug-store at 406 Calcuttania Road, N.

MR. LEONARD WHELAN, chemist and druggist, has started business at 4 College Terrace, The Grange, Guernsey.

MR. D. W. A. DESMOND, chemist and druggist, Custom House, E., is opening a branch at 85 Katherine Road, East Ham, E.

MESSRS. SWIRE & Co., chemists, have opened a business at 3 Merton Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [Corrected announcement.]

MR. VICTOR J. WOOLLS, chemist and druggist, Margate, has opened a branch pharmacy at the Old Post Office, Ethelbert Square, Westgate-on-Sea.

MESSRS. J. CLEMPSON & F. A. BURGESS have taken over the businesses of the late Mr. Gristock, 42 South Street, Manchester Square, and 97 High Street, Marylebone, W., and will be carried on as Gristock & Co.

MESSRS. CARTER WHITE & Co., 73 Freeman Street, Grimsby, have recently had alterations made to their premises, the interior window fittings and wall-cases being supplied by Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

MR. R. C. TREATT notifies by circular that the partnership hitherto existing between Mr. Percy Samuelson and himself was dissolved on February 5 by mutual agreement. Mr. Treatt will continue to carry on the business "without any other change," under the style of "R. C. Treatt & Co.," at Dunstan House, Mincing Lane, E.C. Mr. Samuelson has commenced business on his own account as an essential-oil merchant, under the style of "P. Samuelson & Co.," at 27 Mincing Lane, E.C.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 13.

THE market tone in drugs and chemicals continues quiet, with few changes of importance. A small cinchona auction was held this week, at which the unit was unchanged. Quinine has ruled quiet throughout, although the market is firm. Opium is still tending downwards owing to the prospects of a good crop this year, and morphine keeps on the easy side. Menthol is a trifle easier, and there are lower offers of thymol. In essential oils lemon is cheaper, and star-aniseed oil is obtainable at last week's prices; peppermint is dull. Higher rates are asked for insect-flowers from Trieste, and damiana-leaves also come higher from New York. Cardamom-seeds have sold in large quantities at the recent low prices. Cream of tartar is easier, and tartaric and citric acids are dull. Phenacetin has shown more demand, and cod-liver oil is dearer. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Damiana-leaves	Oil, castor	Cream of tartar	Canary-seed
Insect-flowers	Oil, geranium	(Bourbon)	(c.i.f.)
Oil, cod-liver	Saffron	Menthol	Ginger
Oil, linseed			(Cochin)
Sarsaparilla			Oil, lemon
(Mexican)			Pimento
			Thymol

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 6 to 12, inclusive:—Acid, acetic, 23½ tons, 52 balloons; acid, boric (@ Hamburg) 8, (Ital.) 9; acid, carbolic, 40; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 14; acid, lactic (@ Boston), 20 pkgs.; acid, oxalic (@ Rotterdam), 15 cks.; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 20, (@ Amsterdam) 8, (@ Bordeaux) 20, (@ Marseilles) 10; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 31; annatto seed (@ Ceylon), 4; antimony (@ Hamburg), 286; antimony regulus (@ Barcelona), 84; areca, 18; argols (@ Naples) 75 casks, (@ Barcelona) 109, (@ Rotterdam) 63; arrowroot (@ St. V.), 1,329 brls. 53 tins; arsenic (@ Antwerp) 60, (@ Hamburg) 10; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp), 49; bromine, 137 cs.; buchu, 12; camphor (@ Hamburg), 40 cs.; camphor oil (@ Hamburg), 20 cs.; canary-seed, 50; cardamoms, 216; caraway-seed, 150; castor oil (@ Antwerp), 164; chamomiles, 6; chillies (Jap.), 92; chloral hydrate, 13; cinchona (@ Calicut), 209, (@ Ceylon), 32; cinnamon (@ Ceylon), 142; cinnamon oil (@ Rotterdam), 20 cs.; (@ Messina), 70 cks.; citronella oil (@ Rotterdam), 20 cs.; cloves (@ Penang), 28; cocculus indicus, 37; cod-liver oil, 22 cs.; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 143, (Span.) 20, (@ Genoa) 4; croton-seed, 35; cumin-seed (Maltese), 30; cuttlefish bone (@ St. Nazaire), 16; dragon's-blood, 2; drugs (@ Rotterdam) 10; essential oils (@ Messina) 223 pkgs., (@ Palermo), 3, (@ Hamburg), 50 cs.; eucalyptus oil (@ Australia), 123; fennel-seed (@ Salonica), 934; gingly oil, 20; ginger (@ Cochin) 488, (@ Jamaica) 34; glycerin, 80; gum thus, 100; honey (@ N.Y.), 10; liquorice (@ Naples), 223 pkgs.; liquorice-paste (@ Smyrna), 100 cs.; liquorice-juice (@ Bari), 32 cs.; musk, 1 cs.; nux vomica (@ Madras), 270 bags; oil, aniseed, 50 cs.; olive oil (@ Marseilles) 90 cks. 592 cs. 2 brls., (@ Bari) 56 cks. 30 cs., (@ Corfu) 63 cks., (@ Leghorn) 148 pps., (@ Bordeaux) 285 pkgs. 662 cs., (@ Seville) 10 brls.; opium (@ Constantinople) 66 cs., (@ Smyrna) 20 cs., (@ Salonica) 16 cs., (@ Seville) 198 brls.; orris (@ Leghorn), 13; pepper (at Singapore) 1,210, (@ Penang) 808, (@ Calcutta) 683, (@ W.C.A.) 40; peppermint oil (Jap.), 50

in tr; petrolatum, 6; pimento 480 bags, (@ Bordeaux 75; potash prussiate, 7; quicksilver (Ital.), 50; quinine sulphate (@ Amsterdam, 105 cs; roots (@ Marseilles) 47 bls. 5 cs., (@ New York 10; saccharin (@ Rotterdam, 6; sal ammoniac, 13; sandalwood oil (@ Amst.), 12 cs.; shellac (@ Rotterdam) 65, (@ Calcutta) 655; button lac, 453; strophanthus, 52; squills, 13; sulphur (@ Catania, 564 cks. 100 blrs. 652 bgs.; sulphur oil (@ Palermo, 55; tamarinds (@ Leghorn), 44 cks.; tonka beans (Para), 2; turmeric (@ Bombay), 321; wax, bees' (Spin) 39, (Ital.) 21; wax, ceresin, 25; wine lees (@ Barcelona), 794 bgs.; yellow berries, 411.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of particular importance or of change to be reported regarding the general condition of the heavy-chemical market. At all the main centres a quietly steady demand on home account, with some increase in the export branch, and values ruling steadily firm and mostly unchanged, remain as the principal features.

**ALKALI PRODUCTS.**—General demand for most main products is slightly on the increase, and this is specially noticeable as regards bleaching powder and caustic soda, which for a time have been flat. Ammonia alkali maintains a steady position. Soda crystals firm and in good request. Salts, too, is in better demand. Chlorates and prussiates remain quiet.

**BROWN ACETATE OF LIME** is in steady request, and although unchanged at 5l. 5s. to 5l. 7s. 6d. per ton, is firm thereto, and tendency is rather towards advancement.

**BENZOLS** are quiet and lower: 90 per cent. at 10l. and 50 per cent. at 8l. to 9l.

**GREEN COPPERAS** stands unchanged and firm at late rates, and continues to move off well. Best Lancashire makes, 42l. 6l. to 45s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 13s. 6d. to 15s. per ton, free on rails, in bulk.

**TIN CRYSTALS** quiet, and lower at 7l. to 7½l. per lb.

**CALCIUM CHLORIDE** in steady request at unchanged rates of 60s. to 65s. per ton.

**BICROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA** keep very quiet, and show no improvement in value. Potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3l. per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow. Export price is ¼l. per lb. less and net. Soda, for English and Scotch deliveries, 2½d. per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow; for export ¼d. per lb. less and net.

### Liverpool Drug Market.

*Liverpool, February 12*

**CASTOR OIL.**—There is no quotable change in the price of good seconds Calcutta, which still remains at 3½d. to 3d. per lb., and first pressure French, 2½d. to 3d.; second pressure, 2½d. Business has been done at these figures, but only in retail quantities. For forward positions the Calcutta market seems, if anything, a little easier, and the same remark applies to French.

**QUILLAYA BARK.** Further sales are reported at 12l. 10s. to 12l. 17s. 6d. per ton.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—Fourteen bags just landed were offered at auction, but no bids were forthcoming. Owners say that their idea is 65s. per cwt.

**BEESWAX.**—Chilian is still obtainable at 7l. 5s. to 7l. 15s. per cwt., but the quantity available is very small.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER** continues to move up, and makers are now asking 20l. 5s. to 20l. 10s. per ton.

**ACACIA SORTS.**—Further arrivals of Soudan descriptions have taken place, and sales are reported of 10 serons hard amber sorts at 34s., and 10 serons soft at 42s. per cwt.

**AFRICAN GINGER.**—The new crop is beginning to arrive, and 30s. to 32s. per cwt. is the price quoted for good quality.

**ARSENIC.** Powdered white is firm at 15l. per ton net.

**HONEY.**—In Chilian honey 75 barrels Pile X have been sold at 28s. to 30s. per cwt., and small lots of Pile I at 23s. 6d. to 24s. Low grades have also met with a fair demand, business including 75 barrels Peruvian and 30 barrels no Pile Chilian at 16s. per cwt.

**SPIRITACETI.**—A small business has been done in refined Chilian at 1s. 1d. per lb., being firmer.

**WAX, CARNAUBA.**—In fair inquiry, but business is only moderate, including 49 bags Ceara and Maranham grey at 53s. to 54s., and 45 bags yellow at 66s. 6d. to 71s. per cwt.

### German Drug Market.

*Hamburg, February 11.*

Our drug-market shows rather a better tone, with more orders for consumption.

**AGAR AGAR** for spot delivery is rather scarce at 370m. to 360m. per 100 kilos, while forward delivery is quoted 335m. to 330m. per 100 kilos.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED)** is quiet and unchanged.

**CONDURANGO** is very firmly held and in good demand, holders asking 90m. per 100 kilos.

**CUMIN-SEED** is steady at 51m. to 52m. per 100 kilos.

**CEVADILLA-SEED** is dearer, to-day's quotation being 75m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT.**—Spanish is quoted 320m. to 330m. and Russian 310m. to 330m. per 100 kilos. Some orders from America have come in. **IPECACUANHA** is quiet and lower, owing to the decline in London. Rio is quoted 22½m. and Cartagena 11m. per kilo.

**MENTHOL** is quiet, with only a small demand. Spot is 30m. and forward 29m. per kilo.

**SENEGA.**—Western is reported lower from abroad; there are forward offers at 470m. per 100 kilos., e.f.

**SPIRITACETI.**—American is firm at 235m. per 100 kilos., spot.

**SHELLAC** is very firm, and stocks here are not very large. TN is quoted 255m. per 100 kilos.

**WORM SEED** shows a fair business and a very firm market; brown seed is held at 62m. to 63m. and green seed at 80m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS (FIXED).**—Cod-liver is very firm at 70m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Linsed has advanced again. Palm is more freely offered. Castor is steady, but demand remains very small.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL)** are all practically unchanged.

### Cablegrams.

**SMYRNA, February 12 30 P.M.**—The sales for the week ending Wednesday amount to 200 cases, at from 7s. 8d. to 8s. per lb. Market is steady.

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**HAMBURG, February 13.**—Condurango-bark is firmly held, and worm-seed is very scarce. Refined camphor is unchanged.

\* \* \* \*

**NEW YORK, February 13.**—An active business is in progress. Opium is lower at \$2.97 per lb. Buchu-leaves are dull of sale at 18s. per lb. for round. Jalap is neglected at 12s. per lb. American bleached bees'-wax is firmer at 30s., and golden seal is active at 50c. Ergot is easy at 39c. Thymol has declined to \$3.72 per lb., and cocoa-butter at 31c. is easy.

**ACID, TARTARIC,** has a dull tone, at from 11½d. to 11½d. per lb. for English and 10½d. for foreign.

**ARROWROOT.**—At auction on Wednesday fine St. Vincents was bought in at 2½d., and good at 1½d. per lb.

**BALSAM PERU.**—Genuine thick balsam is very scarce, both here and on the Continent, and prices will probably be higher.

**CANARY SEED** is lower to arrive, Turkish having been sold at 35s. per quarter, c.f. terms; but spot price is unchanged at 38s., stocks being very small.

**CARDAMOMS.**—A considerable business, amounting to several thousand pounds, has been done in decorticated seed this week, principally for export, at from 1s. 9d. per lb. upwards.

**CINCHONA.**—At the auctions on Tuesday the small supply of 1,399 packages were offered, and everything was sold at and since the sale at steady prices, the unit being 1½d. per lb.

The following table shows the quantities of bark offered and sold:—

	Packages offered	Packages sold.
South American cinchona ...	572	of which 572
East Indian cinchona ...	552	" 402
Ceylon cinchona ...	168	" 168
Java cinchona ...	107	" 30
	1,399	1,172

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the American factories ...	60,250
Agents for the Brunswick factory ...	53,102
Agents for the Imperial factory ...	31,622
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ...	20,770
Agents for the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories ...	12,482
Messrs. Howards & Sons ...	2,236
Druggists, &c. ...	15,170

Total quantity sold ... 195,632  
Bought in or withdrawn ... 55,914

Total quantity offered ... 251,546

The following prices were paid:—

**SOUTH AMERICAN.**—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, quill, 6d. to 11d. per lb.; and broken, 4½d. to 7d.



JAVA.—Ledgeriana, stem-chips, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; stem and branch ditto 9d. to 10d. Succirubra root, 4d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Officialis, chips and shavings, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; stem and chips, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Succirubra chips and shavings, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; broken quill and chips, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ledgeriana, chips, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; chips and shavings, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; stem and chips, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; broken quill and chips, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Ledgeriana, bold root, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Succirubra, chips and shavings, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; stem and chips, 3d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Officialis, twigs and small, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ordinary dark chips, 4d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fair to good, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.; renewed stem chips and shavings, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on February 27 will consist of 8,331 bales and 136 cases, weighing 755,959 kilos.

CIVET.—The value of the civet exported from Zaila (Somali Coast) during the year ended March 31, 1901, amounted to 139,176s., showing an increase of 114,351s. over the figures of the previous year. The British Consul at Zaila states that Abyssinian merchants frequently export civet as an easy way of sending their money to the Coast. It is free of export-duty.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet and easier, best white crystals being quoted at 70s. per cwt.; powder, 72s.; 98-per-cent. powder, 73s. 6d. to 75s.; and 95-per-cent., 72s. to 73s., according to holder.

DAMIANA-LEAVES are quoted higher from New York, and 6d. per lb., c.i.f., is now wanted.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES are offered at 36s. c.i.f.

FENNEL-SEED is quoted 19s. per cwt., c.i.f.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—The exports from Tangier in 1900 amounted to 3,182 cwt., valued at 7957.

GALLS.—In Chinese galls 51s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., has been paid for December shipment.

GAMBER.—Small sales of fine pale have been made at 37s. per cwt., spot.

GELATIN.—German leaf for photographic purposes is quoted 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

GENTIAN is very firm and scarce at 16s. to 17s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GLYCERIN is a strong market, and in some instances makers ask higher prices.

GUARANA is quoted 3s. 6d. per lb., spot.

HENBANE-LEAVES are offered at from 33s. to 43s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Practically all the cheap parcels of Jamaica have been cleared off the market for the Continent, and several holders ask higher rates.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The market in Trieste is dearer in consequence of a limited stock. Demand is regular. The stocks in Trieste at the end of January, 1902, amounted to 137,000 kilos, against 160,400 kilos. at the end of December, 1901. The receipts in January were 137,000 kilos, and the deliveries 40,900 kilos. The following are the current quotations, f.o.b., Trieste:—"Open" flowers, 68s. to 74s.; half-open, 88s. to 110s.; closed, 116s. to 127s.; and wild, 131s. to 148s. per cwt.

LITHIA CITRATE.—The reduction last week applied to citrate, not carbonate, as stated.

MAIZE-STARCH powder is very firm, in consequence of the shortage in the American maize-crop; 12s. per cwt., ex wharf, is quoted.

MENTHOL.—The market is easier inclined, it being possible to buy half-case lots at 14s. per lb., spot, but no business is reported. There is some inquiry for parcels near at hand with sellers at 13s., and buyers at 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

MUSK.—There has been an arrival of about 250 oz. from Shanghai, consisting of Pile I. and Pile III. unsorted, so that the market is easier inclined.

OIL, ANISE, STAR is obtainable at 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., spot, but in one direction 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. is quoted. Business has been done on the Continent at less than the foregoing figures.

OIL, CASTOR.—Medicinal Italian has been in fair demand, and market is inclined to be firmer; 35s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt. is an importer's quotation. French is nominal at 33s., in cases. Hull make is also firmer, at 29l. 15s. per ton in

barrels, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in cases, for medicinal in small quantities for February delivery, ex wharf London. A Calcutta report, dated January 16, states that during the preceding fortnight demand has been principally from the Cape and U.K., but as production and stocks have increased a gradual but steady decline has set in. Business for January-February delivery has been put through at 10r. to 3r. per B. maund for Liverpool seconds, in cases, but less would now buy.

OIL, CITRONELLA, is unchanged, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d. per lb. for commercial Ceylon oil.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 8 that very little progress has been made in regard to the new fishing. Official reports from Lofoten fully confirm the earlier private information that the livers are very poor and lean. The prospects for the fishery, however, are still considered fair. The quotation is unaltered at 71s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,002 barrels, against 638 $\frac{1}{2}$  barrels at the same time last year. More interest has been shown in new oil this week in London, and agents' quotations vary from 76s. c.i.f., up to 90s., according to brand. It is said that 20 casks of new oil have been sold at 80s. net, and another agent reports business at 90s. per barrel, c.i.f.

OIL, GERANIUM.—Genuine Bourbon oil is firmer, producers in the island having advanced their prices 2s. per kilo. On the spot, 18s. 6d. per lb. is quoted.

OIL, LEMON.—Prices come easier from Messina, well-known brands being quoted 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Quiet but steady, with small sales at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., spot.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet generally. JBH "pure" has been sold at 7s. 3d. per lb., being unchanged. GHG is slow of sale, at 9s. to 9s. 3d.

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—Guaranteed B.P. quality is quoted by one drawer at 10s. 6d. per lb. for quantity.

OIL, SASSAFRAS, is quoted 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., according to quality.

OIL, SPEARMINT, is quoted 5s. 6d. per lb., net, to 5s. 9d., according to brand.

OPIUM.—The London market remains easy, Persian, on the spot, being quoted 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., and to arrive, a fair quantity has been placed recently.

SMYRNA, January 31.—The market here is unchanged, sales for the week amounting to 40 cases, including 16 cases current Bogaditz at the equivalent of 8s. 6d., 7 cases current Yerli at 8s. 3d., 12 cases new and old choice Karahissar at 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. The arrivals to date amount to 3,035 cases, against 3,029 cases at the same time last year. The prospects for the crop this year still remain good. The stock in Smyrna is now about 2,662 cases, against 2,313 at the same date last year, and in Constantinople 498 cases, against 528 cases.

PHENACETIN.—A firmer feeling has developed, business having been done at 4s. 3d. per lb. for contract quantities.

QUININE.—Although business has been very quiet in the absence of sellers at current prices, there is a firmer tone about, and on Wednesday a small sale of German sulphate in bulk was made at from 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. for June delivery, but to-day the inside figure has been accepted.

SAFFRON.—Reports from Spain state that the market is quiet but firm. There are no medium and low grades on offer at present, growers preferring to hold for higher prices. Fair to good current quality is quoted 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., in large cases. In London 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per lb., net, is quoted for genuine Valencia, being 1c. dearer.

SANDALWOOD.—The exports from Western Australia for the first nine months of 1901 amounted in value to 46,000l., compared with 39,000l. for the twelve months of 1900, and 30,000l. in 1899.

SARSAPARILLA.—For Mexican 4d. per lb., c.i.f., is now quoted for not less than five bales.

SASSAFRAS-WOOD.—A parcel is offered at 10s. per cwt., net.

SENEGAL.—Reports from the United States intimate that the stocks there are well held, and that 2s. 6d. per lb. is asked. Here there has been a fair inquiry this week, but no business is reported, and although consumers' stocks are getting low,

buyers are deferring their purchases in the hope of lower prices. A small lot of 10 bales is offered at 2s. 3d., and when these have been cleared 2s. 6d. may possibly be asked.

**SERPENTARY.**—One holder quotes 1s. 8d. per lb., net, spot.

**SHELLAC.**—There has been a fair spot demand this week on a basis of 119s. to 121s. per cwt. for fair second orange T.N. AC Garnet is scarce at 122s., and good to fine Button has been sold at 120s. to 125s. Futures have been quiet, the sales including February 121s., March 123s. 6d., May 126s. to 125s., and June 125s. 6d. per cwt. At the public sale on Tuesday 334 cases were off-red, of which 214 cases second orange were withdrawn, being held for higher prices. Twelve cases OCC matted Garnet sold at 105s. per cwt.

**STICKLAC.**—Siam for arrival is quoted 60s. per cwt., c.i.f., delivered weights.

**SUGAR OF MILK.**—Italian powder is quoted by makers at 39s. per cwt.

**SPICES.**—Business has continued to be very quiet, and prices generally are easier. At auction on Wednesday Cochun *Ginger* was lower, dull small washed rough being sold at 44s. 6d. per cwt., while fair quality was bought in at 48s. to 50s., Calicut brown rough at 47s., and good "O" cut at 55s. per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at steady rates, small dull at 39s. to 40s., and middling washed at 43s. per cwt. Japan is firm on the spot at 42s., but easier to arrive at 29s. c.i.f. terms. Zanzibar *Cloves* have been weak, and on Wednesday March-May delivery sold at 31s. 6d. per lb. Fair quality was bought in at 37s. 6d., and dull at 34s. 6d. *Clove-stems* were bought in at 13s. 6d. per lb. Japan *Chillies* were bought in, but good red picked Nyassaland sold at 53s. 6d. per cwt. *Pimento* lower; ordinary quality sold at 27s. 6d., and good at 3d. per lb. *China-cinnamon* was bought in at 30s. to 35s. per cwt. *Pepper* quiet, but steady for black. Greyish Alleppy sold at 57s. 6d. per lb. Heavy Penang was bought in at 61s. 6d., and Singapore at 6d. per lb. White also quiet at late quotations.

**SULPHUR.**—A report from Messina, dated January 31, states that the statistical position is getting worse. Arrivals from the mines, which during November had stopped owing to the floods, resumed their normal course in December and January, and stocks increased considerably, the total at the end of December being 100,000 tons in excess of the previous year. It has been asserted that the production could not increase owing to the difficulty of deepening the mines, but this, it seems, is not quite the case. Anyhow, a considerable diminution in exports is undeniable. The consumption of Sicilian brimstone during last year was reduced by one-fifth—from about 550,000 tons to about 450,000 tons. A collapse in prices is inevitable, even before the expiration of the remaining four years of the Anglo-Sicilian contract. The monopoly continues to refuse any concession in price. The current quotations are:—Best unmixed seconds, 85s.; thirds, 74s. 9d.; current thirds, 71s.; refined block sulphur (100 per cent.), 88s. 6d. per ton of 13 Sic. cantar, f.o.b.; refined roll sulphur, in 3 cwt. casks, 95s. 6d.; sublime flowers, pure in bags, 103s. 3d.; ditto, current in bags, 94s. 3d. per ton of 20 cwt., f.o.b.

**THYMOL** is about 6d. lower, with sellers at 8s. 6d. per lb. spot, and 7s. 6d. for April shipment.

**TURMERIC.**—Fair bright Madras finger has been sold privately at 20s. per cwt., mixed bulbs and finger at 18s. to 19s., and good whole bulbs at 15s. Bengal is offered at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. At the drysaltery-auctions 287 bags were bought in.

**WAX, JAPANESE.**—Small sales of good quality are reported at 35s. per cwt.

THE Kildare County Infirmary is in need of an apothecary who will be paid the munificent salary of 12l. per annum. Mr. John Heffernan, of Kildare, is the one to apply to for this unique appointment. There are also wanted two ward-maids at the same salary "with rations"; one cook, 14l. per annum with rations; and one porter, who will receive as much as the apothecary, and rations sufficient, no doubt, to share with that lean gentleman should he not join forces with the cook. Kildare is well named.

## Direct Steamship-Service between Norway and London.

The Norwegian "Bergen-Nordenfjeldski" Steamship Company intend to start running cargo boats fortnightly between Trondheim and London, calling at Christiansund N., Aalesund, Bergen, and Stavanger, beginning this month. It will be interesting to learn whether they will be able to divert any of the Norwegian cod-liver-oil business, the bulk of which is received *via* Hull.

## Californian Quicksilver.

The total receipts of quicksilver at San Francisco for 1901 amounted to 19,931 flasks, against 21,039 in 1900, and 24,021 in 1899. These receipts do not give the full output of the Californian mines, as there is a good deal of quicksilver shipped from the mines direct to buyers. Exports from San Francisco by water for 1901 were as follows: Siberia, 2; Korea, 12; Japan, 24; South America, 20; Central America, 1,008; Mexico, 3,686; British Columbia, 32; New York, 90; total, 4,874 flasks, against 7,299 in the year 1900. No quicksilver was sent to China last year, although that country took 1,000 flasks in 1900 and 3,000 flasks in 1899. There was also a decrease in shipments to Mexico.

## Adulterated Olive Oil.

The United States Consul-General at Coburg reports that Professor Goldburg, in an article on the adulteration of table or salad oils, proves very conclusively that these products are being chemically imitated in a very perfect manner by the use of odourless and tasteless products of naphtha. From a notice issued by the Board of Health of Moscow, he finds that out of 101 samples of goods sold as olive oil, examined by its chemists as to purity, healthfulness, &c., only 19 were pure olive oil, 10 were mixed more or less with other vegetable products such as cottonseed oil, sunflower-seed oil, &c., and 72 samples consisted (though labelled and sold as olive oil), of mineral products entirely, the principal ingredient being made from naphtha products of over 300°.

## German Coal-tar Dyes.

According to the annual report for 1900 of the Union for guarding the interests of the chemical industry in Germany, the average dividend of the coal-tar dye industry was about 2 per cent. below that of the preceding year. The unfavourable circumstances from which the textile industry—the principal consumer of tar colours—had to suffer, rendered the sale very difficult. The endeavours of the tar colour industry to counteract this difficulty by extending the scope of their operations became consequently most intense. This was done by the introduction of numerous new dye stuffs suitable for special purposes of varied kinds. There has been a still further decline in the consumption of vegetable dyes in favour of the tar colours, especially synthetic indigo. To what extent the employment of this article has progressed is shown by the fact that its export in 1900 rose by 100,000m, while at the same time the imports into Germany of natural indigo decreased by 4,300,000m.

## Ceylon Exports in 1901.

With further reference to the figures published in the *C. & D.* February 1, page 211, it will be noticed that the exports of cardamoms increased by 22,249 lbs., probably owing to the fact that more land came into bearing last year; the Indian exports also increased by 26,407 lbs. Over one-fifth of the entire crop appears to have been shipped from Ceylon in December, so that owners would appear to have been holding back for better prices. As regards cinnamon the returns show the largest export of quills yet recorded, notwithstanding which prices fluctuated very little and remain at a high average: 54c. per lb. appears to be the average price realised for usual assortment quills in Colombo. Germany is now the chief buyer both of quills and chips, the United Kingdom only taking second place, while Spain and the United States took large supplies compared with previous years. The continued increase in direct business with foreign countries is a feature in connection with cinnamon. The export of chips was smaller, but prices were good, averaging from 70r. to 72.50r. per candy. Most of the cinnamon shown as exported to America goes eastward to San Francisco, which is now becoming the port of distribution for Mexico and other countries of Central America and the West Coast of South America. The exports of "wild" cinnamon have practically ceased.

OPIMUM has almost ceased to interest foreign importers at Foochow, a single Indian firm only importing a few chests a year. During 1900, 2,700½ chests, of foreign opium arrived; of these only 225 were imported by foreigners, all the rest were consigned to Chinese firms. The quality of the drug imported from Hong-Kong has from time to time been inferior, and the Chinese say that it is adulterated while in the colony.



## South African News.

**THE new issue of shares in Messrs. Lennon (Limited)** has been fully subscribed.

**RETURNING.**—Mr. J. Donaldson, chemist, who was for six months with Mr. W. N. Cooper at Mafeking after the siege, and had been in Kimberley for some time, was entertained by a few Kimberley friends on the eve of his return to his business in Pretoria.

**THE CIVILIAN'S CHANCE.**—Military traffic over the western system of the Cape Government railways has not been so heavy during the past few weeks, with the result that more attention to civil traffic is in evidence, and the wholesale drug-merchants are busy.

**WATER-SHORTAGE.**—When the mail left (January 23) Cape Town and its more immediate suburbs had only water enough for a sixty-days' supply, consequently there is a possibility of the city experiencing something like a water famine, as the rainy season does not commence till May.

**DR. T. O. VISSER**, formerly health officer of Johannesburg Stadsraad, has been found guilty of misprison of treason and breaking the oath of neutrality. The trial took place at Johannesburg in the second week of January, a superior charge of treason not being proven. Sentence had not been declared when our report left.

**NATAL TRADE RETURNS.**—The Customs returns for 1901 show imports of 9,789,104*l.*, against 6,075,227*l.*; exports (colonial) 1,212,852*l.*, against 571,348*l.*; non-colonial exports, 3,579,245*l.*, against 563,976*l.* for 1900. The Customs revenue was 797,441*l.*, against 655,041*l.* The non-colonial exports include raw gold 652,052*l.*, and also exports to the Transvaal and O.R. Colony. Military stores are not included in the above figures.

**THE BRITISH ADVANCE.**—It is interesting to note the effect of the advent of Tommy Atkins, writes our Mafeking correspondent, on the patent-medicine trade. In the old days, and amongst old colonials, Carter's was the favourite pill, and the most popular blood-purifier was Ayer's sarsaparilla. Since the troops have been stationed here, however, the leading lines are Beecham's pills and Clarke's blood-mixture. Eno's fruit-salt is, and always was, vastly popular amongst all classes.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.**—The Marquis of Graham is in South Africa as Lloyd's representative. Provisional arrangements have been made with the Cape Government to establish wireless telegraphy on Dassen Island, thirty-five miles from Cape Town, and on Bird Island, a similar distance from Port Elizabeth. Government messages are to be transmitted free by Lloyd's staff, while the ordinary rate, 1*s.* for twelve words, will cover private messages, *plus* an extra charge of 3*d.* It is understood that as soon as the necessary apparatus and plant are installed, the Union-Castle mail steamers will be fitted up with the requisite instruments.

**BUSINESS IN BULAWAYO.**—A correspondent in Bulawayo reports that business is greatly hampered by the want of stock, which at the time of writing (January 14) could only be imported at the rate of a few hundred pounds weight per month. Huge stocks are lying at Port Elizabeth awaiting the removal of the restrictions, and everyone is impatient for the end of the war and the good times that are bound to follow. Later advices from Cape Town state that in response to representations from the local Government, the military authorities have granted permission for the shipment by rail of 150 tons per week. This will stimulate trade.

**A BOOM IN SANATORIA.**—Messrs. Wessels have sold the Claremont Sanatorium to Mr. Ricei for 45,000*l.*, and have purchased a large tract of land fronting the beach, at the seaside resort of Muizenberg, where they are to erect a similar institution.—Dr. Sellar, of Cape Town, has recently made large private purchases of land at Kraaifontein township, the new suburb of Cape Town, where he intends building a sanatorium.—Dr. Daniell, of Caledon, has retired from business, and will shortly return to England. His successor at the well-known Cape Spa will be Dr. Frederick Willmott, of Mowbray, who will also have the medical superintendence of the Caledon Sanatorium.

**THINGS IMPROVING.**—There has been a decided improvement in dock affairs at Table Bay of late, writes a Cape Town correspondent. Steamers are now berthed with less delay, while the discharge of the cargo has received better attention, thereby giving vessels quicker despatch. The delivery from the dock to the merchant's store has also considerably improved, but there still remains much to be desired in this direction. For years Cape chemists, in common with other importers, have suffered severely owing to shipping delays, and it is high time that something was done to relieve this state of affairs. The hands of the Table Bay Harbour Board are being forced by the Durban officials, who show gigantic improvements in every direction, and make no secret of the determined bid they are throwing for the "over-berg" trade.

**THE PROPOSED CAPE EXHIBITION.**—Mr. A. P. Baker, F.R.C.I., the general manager of the proposed British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition, 1903, in an address to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on January 20, asked for the co-operation and advice of that body in connection with the exhibition. It had been said, he remarked, that the holding of an exhibition was a little premature on account of the war not being over, but it would take six or eight months to arrange the preliminaries, by which time the commerce of the country, even if brigandage was still going on, would not be interfered with. He came out with the confidence of British manufacturers who had hitherto participated in exhibitions with which he had been connected, and with their (the Chamber's) support he would guarantee its success. He was of the opinion, after careful consideration, that Cape Town was the best centre for holding the exhibition. Mr. Baker suggested the appointment of an Advisory Board by the Chamber of Commerce, and pointed out that he required no local financial assistance to carry out the scheme. The President said he would not take a resolution that day, but would refer the matter to the Management Committee.

**ORANGE RIVER COLONY IMPORTS.**—The following articles appear in a list of goods imported into the Orange River Colony during the quarter ended September 30, 1901, in comparison with the third quarter 1898:—

	From Cape Colony		From Natal	
	1898	1901	1898	1901
Drugs and chemicals ... <i>£</i>	4,360	3,975	172	515
Ginger, green and dry lbs.	985	1,918	8	8
Medicinal preparations <i>£</i>	2,366	2,125	535	149
Ochre ... .. lbs.	16,687	965	8,724	123
Oils, essence and per- fumed ... .. <i>£</i>	212	—	—	—
All other kinds gals.	48,033	24,181	8,730	5,499
Paints, colours, turps, varnish ... .. <i>£</i>	956	78	262	41
Perfumery, cosmetics, powders, and toilet- soaps ... .. <i>£</i>	182	161	50	87
Soap, common ... .. lbs.	196,849	172,374	30,193	22,839
Spices ... .. "	3,801	3,579	888	799
Spirits, imported gals.	4,404	8,584	531	1,912
Manufactured in Cape Colony ... .. gals.	29,597	3,867	1,154	166
Tamarinds ... .. lbs.	346	243	4	—
Tea ... .. "	37,377	23,880	9,247	3,774

## NEW PROFESSIONAL REGULATIONS.

We reported last week that the Administrator of the Transvaal had instituted new regulations as to the practice of the various branches of medicine in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. By this week's mail we received copies of the proclamation and a letter on the subject from a British pharmacist on the spot, which we believe to express local feeling on the matter. We give the full text of the proclamation:—

### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is desirable to make provision, until the establishment of a Medical Board, for the admission of duly qualified



persons to practise as Medical Practitioners, Dentists, or Chemists and Druggists in this Colony:

Now therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known as follows:

1. In this Proclamation the term "Medical Practitioner" means every person duly admitted and lawfully entitled to practise in this Colony as a physician and surgeon on the day before the taking effect of this Proclamation, and also every person duly qualified by licence under this Proclamation to practise as a physician and surgeon within this Colony.

The term "Dentist" means every person duly licensed and *bona fide* engaged prior to the taking effect of this Proclamation, in the practice of dentistry or dental surgery in this Colony, either separately or in addition to his practice as a physician and surgeon, or chemist and druggist; and also every person duly qualified by licence under this Proclamation to practise as a dentist within this Colony.

The term "Chemist and Druggist" means every person duly licensed in this Colony on the day before the taking effect of this Proclamation as an apothecary or chemist and druggist, and also every person duly qualified by licence under this Proclamation to practise as a chemist and druggist.

2. Every person who, on the day before the taking effect of this Proclamation, shall have been duly admitted and lawfully qualified to practise as a physician, surgeon, accoucheur, dentist, apothecary, or chemist and druggist in the Transvaal, shall, notwithstanding the publication of this Proclamation, be entitled to continue to practise or carry on his calling as aforesaid, without obtaining the licence referred to in the next succeeding section.

3. On and after the day on which this Proclamation takes effect no person, save and except such person as is referred to in the last preceding section, shall be entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist, or chemist and druggist, unless he has obtained a licence signed by the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration, and previously to obtaining such licence such person shall submit his diploma or other certificate of his being duly qualified to practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist, or chemist and druggist, for the examination and approval of the said Secretary, who may require, by sworn declaration before a Justice of the Peace or by other evidence, such proof of identity and good character of such person, of the authenticity of such diploma or certificate and of the right of the holder to practise elsewhere under such diploma or certificate, as he shall deem fit, and any person wilfully making a false statement in such declaration shall be liable to the penalties provided by law for the crime of perjury, provided always that the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration shall, if satisfied with the proof of his identity and good character, grant a licence to every applicant whose name appears in a British Medical Register, or who is entitled to be registered in Great Britain and Ireland.

4. No such licence as aforesaid shall be granted to any applicant to practise as a physician, surgeon, or dentist on the degree, diploma, or certificate of a foreign university or medical school unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration that—

- (1) The said degree or diploma entitles the holder to practise as a physician, surgeon, or dentist as the case may be in the country in which it was granted.
- (2) By the laws of the country in which such degree or diploma was conferred, British subjects legally qualified to practise as physicians, surgeons or dentists in Great Britain and Ireland are afforded privileges equivalent to those granted by licence under this Proclamation.

5. Every medical practitioner shall be entitled to practise as an accoucheur.

6. Any medical practitioner convicted of any offence affecting his moral character shall be liable to have his licence cancelled by the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

7. Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine or surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioner, dentist or chemist and druggist or any name, title, addition or description implying that he is duly qualified under this Proclamation to practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist or chemist and druggist, and any person who shall practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist or chemist and druggist, who is not entitled to practise as such under this Proclamation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence, and in default of payment he shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, unless such fine be sooner paid.

8. So much of Law No. 12 of 1886 as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Proclamation shall be and is hereby repealed.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Johannesburg, this 2nd day of January, 1902.

MILNER, Administrator.

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator.

G. V. FIDDES, Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

The disadvantages of Crown Colony Government (writes our correspondent in the commercial capital of the new

colony) which Lord Milner himself has described as essentially autocratic, are such as to render it altogether unacceptable to Britishers, except as a temporary means of bridging over a period of reorganisation. But this form of government is not without its compensating benefits. Everything, of course, depends upon the enlightenment of the officials entrusted with its administration. Already we have evidence that in the hands of Lord Milner such powers as it confers upon our rulers will be used, not only with discretion, but also, when occasion demands, with promptitude. I refer in this connection particularly to the legislative side of his Excellency's functions. One instance will suffice to illustrate my meaning. For a considerable period the medical profession at the Cape has been agitating for the non-admission to registration in the future of men possessing degrees from Universities in countries in which British degrees are not recognised. It is quite conceivable that the old colony may have to wait some years before it secures Parliamentary sanction for its proposals, which are reasonable enough in themselves, and undoubtedly a desirable reform. In the meantime the Transvaal, with its less "popular" but more expeditious legislative machinery, has, in spite of the enormous mass of business devolving on the shoulders of its rulers, and without the slightest quibbling or argument whatsoever, obtained a law very much on the same lines as that desired in Cape Town. Clause 3 of Lord Milner's proclamation of January 2 is excellent, especially as it includes chemists and dentists. On the Register at the present time there are 47 British chemists, 16 with Orange River Colony "qualification," 13 Transvaal, 9 Russian, 4 from Cape Colony, and 29 from various other sources. Amongst these 113 chemists there are, as may be imagined, some wonderful, not to say "fearful," dispensers. Although many have not served an apprenticeship nor spent any time in the study of their profession, they will all be allowed to remain on account of their residence under the late Administration. The majority of British chemists here were afraid that they would transfer the notorious "Bloemfontein Trick" to one or two of the capitals of other States in South Africa, but these fears are all dispelled now. Every candidate for registration must be entitled to be so registered in Great Britain and Ireland. I have to thank the *Johannesburg Star* and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for repeatedly giving the hospitality of their columns in past years for the exposure of the corruption and bribery which prevailed in the Orange River Colony at that time, and which has undoubtedly assisted the Government to make the present clean sweep. I am very much more partial to our own people than I am to our enemies, and the foreign element having had their day, I would now like to see a large influx of British chemists to this State to open businesses, and qualified assistants to manage them, so that they may share the good times coming to us all in this our youngest, richest, and best colony. (17/102.)

## Recent Patents.

**Bottle-corks.**—G. A. Trombert, Lyons, patents corks for bottles made by coating them with collodion containing 30 minims of oil of vaseline per litre. (11,330, 1901.)

**Sealing-wax.**—Carl Scholz, Mainz, Germany, provides sticks of sealing wax with an igniting compound on one or both ends, so as to do away with the necessity of a separate light for heating the wax. (12,916, 1901.)

**Hardening Iron.**—Otto Schramm, Berlin, patents a process for hardening iron in which powdered horse-chestnut is used for laying the welded iron on instead of powdered charcoal or horn clippings. (11,687, 1901.)

**Ringworm-ointment.**—Charlotte Woodall, head school-mistress, and Catherine Crowley, assistant school-teacher, Slough, have obtained a patent for a ringworm-ointment, which in its most approved form is made from pure tobacco-leaf ground to a fine powder and mixed with fresh butter with a palette-knife on a tile. Tobacco-juice may be used, in which case it is added to an oleaginous emulsion. Preservatives and perfumes may be added if required. (12,986, 1901.)



## War Experience.

THERE was a large attendance of members of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, with their friends, at the Birmingham University on February 6, when Mr. Hall-Edwards lectured on his experiences in South Africa. The President (Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc.) was in the chair. Mr. Hall-Edwards was associated with the staff at the Central Hospital at Driefontein as an *x*-ray specialist,



MR. HALL-EDWARDS LOCALISING A BULLET WITH THE "MACKENZIE-DAVIDSON" CROSS-THREAD LOCALISER.

and he found time to indulge largely in his favourite hobby of photography. He was thereby enabled to show on the screen a magnificent collection of pictures illustrating the nature and configuration of the war country, life and work at the hospital, and many incidents of the war. Each picture was made the subject of an interesting but brief description, and of particular interest to the audience were his remarks about the dispensary, which occupied one end of the main hospital building in front of the operating-theatre. There was a magnificent stock of drugs—everything, in fact, that the British Pharmacopoeia contains, and most of the useful drugs it does not contain. Anti-diphtheric, anti-typhoid, and anti-enteric sera were stocked, and the quantities of bitter waters which had been presented to the dispensary, and which were found of the greatest use, were so large that they were given to the niggers as well, and enjoyed by them immensely. The prescriptions from the hospital wards were brought to the dispensary by the chief orderly of the ward in the morning, and were called for at a given time in the evening. As in the case of an ordinary surgery, a large number of stock mixtures were kept, in order to save time. As drugs ran out a fresh supply was obtained from the Army Medical Corps from the base at Cape Town. In every respect the hospital and dispensary were splendidly equipped.

Mr. Hall-Edwards also described some of his experience in *x*-ray work. During his fourteen months

in the South some 280 cases came under his observation. In a large number of cases of fracture by gunshot injury examination by means of the *x* rays greatly facilitated the treatment; and he mentioned as an interesting



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fact that, as a result of the knowledge gained by this means and the careful carrying-out of antiseptic precautions, it was only found necessary in two instances to resort to amputation.

Mr. Hall-Edwards was thanked for his lecture, on the proposition of Mr. C. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Barlow.

## Scientific Progress.

**Artificial Otto of Roses.**—A German patent recently taken out for "artificial otto of rose" (No. 126,736, D.I.P.) claims rights for a mixture of geraniol, citronellol, phenylethyl alcohol, citral, seven to ten carbon aldehydes of the methane series, and linalol. The following is given as an example: 80 parts of geraniol, 10 of citronellol, 1 of phenylethyl alcohol, 2 of linalol, 0.25 of citral, and 0.5 of octyl alcohol.

**Two New Remedies.**—Pneumine is a compound formed by the action of formic aldehyde on creosote. It is a yellowish powder without odour or taste, and is insoluble in water. It is recommended as a useful form for the administration of creosote in tuberculosis. A corresponding compound is obtained by the action of formic aldehyde on guaiacol. This compound is termed pulmoform, and is a dimethylene compound of guaiacol. It closely resembles pneumine in all its properties.

**Estimation of Formaldehyde.**—Peska has made a comprehensive study of the various methods which have been suggested for the determination of formaldehyde (*Chemiker Zeitung*, 1900, 743). He considers that the quantitative transformation of the aldehyde into hexamethylenetetramine by the action of ammonia gives erroneous results on account of the retransformation of the compound into formaldehyde and a salt of ammonia by the action of even dilute acids. He considers that the iodometric method of Romijn is far more exact. The aldehyde is transformed into formic acid by excess of iodine in alkaline solution, and the excess of iodine determined by sodium thiosulphate. The other methods proposed he considers unreliable.

**Esterification of Alcohols.**—Charabot and Hebert contribute an important paper on the question of the formation of natural esters in the secretions of plants to the current issue of *Bertrand's Bulletin*. They have previously attempted to show, and partially with success, that the natural plant alcohols are transformed into esters in the organs of the plant which contains chlorophyll. They now raise the question, "Does the esterification take place simply by the action of acids in the plants, or is it assisted by the presence of a special dehydrating agent?" The opinion that the latter is the case is supported by the authors by experiment on linalol, an alcohol of wide occurrence in nature. They consider that the fact that the oil from lavender yielded a certain ester content, and that after allowing the plants to grow for fifteen days longer, this was increased by 8 per cent., whilst by allowing six molecular equivalents of acetic acid to act on one of linalol at 25° C., in which experiment an increase of only 1 per cent. was noticed, is evidence in support of their contention.



## MEN TO AVOID.

WE now subjoin a reduced facsimile of a letter received recently by Messrs. Cooper & Co., of Kensington, from J. Islip, ordering certain goods to be sent to him. Another subscriber has also received an order. We may repeat that Mr. Islip has served a term of imprisonment for getting goods under false pretences, he being an undischarged bankrupt:—

28, REDGRAVE ROAD,

PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W.

Jan 29. 1902

Dear Sir,

Please forward mail order  
on other side at your earliest  
convenience and let me know  
price per gallon (for 500 lbs) of  
Acetic Acid

Yours truly

J. Islip

We also received last week from Mr. Charles Davis, Leamington Spa, copy of an order which he has received from Henry Heath, Heath House, Lydd, Kent. It was for 6 doz. Rickman's syrup of camphor, 1s. 1½d.; 4 doz. of the 2s. 9d. size, and ½ doz. of the 4s. 6d. size. Mr. Davis wrote asking for the money, whereupon Mr. Henry Heath replied in his almost undecipherable writing as follows:—

Henry Heath, The Newcastle  
Telephone CODE W. & B.  
Telephone ADDRESS HEATH LYDD

HEATH HOUSE,

LYDD.

RENT

Trade Valuer and Arbitrator.

Henry Heath & Co. C. B. U.

MY TRAVELLERS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE ACCOUNTS

Dear Sir, I have received your letter of the 17th inst. and am sorry to hear that you are in doubt as to the value of the goods. I am sorry to hear that you are in doubt as to the value of the goods. I am sorry to hear that you are in doubt as to the value of the goods.

Yours truly  
H. Heath

DEAR SIR,—Your letter with form of invoice of the 17th is before me. It is not, however, my custom to post cash in advance. You may, however, take it from me without any doubt that if you send me the goods I will, within five days of receipt, post you my cheque therefor.—Yours, HENRY HEATH.

C. B. U. means Court of Bankruptcy Undischarged. Mr. Heath is known by several aliases, and has served a term of imprisonment for obtaining goods under false pretences.

## Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 11., obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 12, 1902.)

Facsimile signature of proprietor; for medicines. By E. Nolzen, Luisen Strasse 27, 28, Berlin. 239,759.

"RENSON"; for cod-liver oil emulsion. By the Renson Manufacturing Company, 11 Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell, E.C. 242,098.

Device of an anchor (the essential particular); for tonic bitters. By C. J. B. Wallis, 141 Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.; also trading as the Medical and General Specialities Company at 300 Clapham Road, S.W. 242,635.

"KONAPHOS"; for a tonic. By A. Goldthorpe, 152 Plumstead Common Road, Plumstead, S.E. 243,196.

"KLIZO" (the essential particular; other matter on fancy label not claimed); for an eye-lotion. By F. Spoor, 2 Oxford Terrace, Bishop Auckland. 241,213.

Combination of devices and the word "OCCIDINE" (the essential particulars); for a medicine for ringworm. By Maclean Stuart & Co., 21 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. 242,380.

"OOPINAL"; for patent medicines. By Warr's Pure Drug Company, 2 Sagar Street, Hough Lane, Lower Broughton, Manchester. 241,651.

Pyramidal device, and the word "PYRAMID"; for glycerin. By J. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Bank Quay, Warrington. 243,277.

Combination of devices, and facsimile signature of the applicant (the essential particulars); for tooth-stopping. By Dr. Fritz Hohein, Komotau, Bohemia, Austria. 241,563.

Device representing the cotton-plant; for surgical instruments and appliances. By Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Lower Priory, Birmingham. 242,345.

Shield device, with drum centre; for filters. By the Empire Filter Company (Limited), 121 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 242,927.

"KAUTONO"; for substitutes for butter and margarine. By the Glohe Refining Company, Eugene Street, Pennywell Road, Bristol. 242,444.

"AEROX"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Bovril (Limited), 152-166 Old Street, E.C. 243,258.

The copy of the written signature of the applicants, and combination of devices (the essential particulars); "Quick-Klean" and other added matter not claimed exclusively); for a detergent. By Joseph Cook & Co., Garden Place, Hungate, York. 239,762.

"NORLA"; for washing-powder. By F. J. Howe & Son, 58 Bedminster Parade, Bristol. 240,765.

"CARBONA" (no claim for "Carhon"); for night-lights and candles. By G. H. Lilley, 20 Malta Road, Leyton, and J. R. Bentote, 36 Grafton Road, Acton. 241,425.

Device of two heads with pipes and the word "TWIN" (the essential particulars); for soaps in Class 48. By R. Belitt, 9 Lawson Road, Sheffield. 242,370.

"NIPHOLA"; for toilet and shaving soap. By D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), 105 High Street, Wapping, E. 242,430.

"LUTO"; for perfumed soap and shaving-soap. By G. H. Holmes, Campbell House, Shelford Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent. 242,821.

"LIENOLINE" (no claim for "Lino"); for linoleum and tan-leather polish. By C. J. Badham, Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z. 241,196.

A NEW direct line of steamers from Antwerp to Cuban ports has been established by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company: they will run fortnightly.